

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Ardmore Historic Commercial District (Additional Documentation: Boundary Increase and Decrease)

other name/site number N/A

2. Location

street & town Main Street from Santa Fe Railroad Tracks to "B" Street; North Washington from Main to 2nd Avenue NE; and Caddo (A Street) from Main to north side of 2nd Avenue NE not for publication N/A

city or town Ardmore vicinity N/A

state Oklahoma code OK county Carter code 019 zip code 73401

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title SHPO

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

3. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☒ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Signature]

10/5/05

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☒ public-Federal

Category of Property

(check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

_____ buildings added
_____ sites
_____ structures
_____ objects
See Continuation Sheet total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

See continuation sheet

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 5

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:

COMMERCE/TRADE
COMMERCE/TRADE
COMMERCE/TRADE
COMMERCE/TRADE
COMMERCE/TRADE
COMMERCE/TRADE
GOVERNMENT
TRANSPORTATION
SOCIAL

Sub:

business
professional
financial institution
department store
restaurant
warehouse
post office
rail-related
meeting hall

Current Function

Cat:

COMMERCE/TRADE
COMMERCE/TRADE
COMMERCE/TRADE
COMMERCE/TRADE
COMMERCE/TRADE
COMMERCE/TRADE
GOVERNMENT
TRANSPORTATION
SOCIAL

Sub:

business
professional
financial institution
specialty store
department store
restaurant
warehouse
government office
rail-related
meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Cent. Am. Movements
Commercial Style

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
Classical Revival
Italian Renaissance

Late Victorian
Romanesque Revival
Renaissance Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation:

BRICK
CONCRETE
STONE: Granite
STONE: Sandstone

Roof

ASPHALT

Walls

BRICK
STUCCO

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☒ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering

Record # _____

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Architecture

Transportation

Period of Significance

Commerce 1895-1953

Architecture 1895-1953

Transportation 1895-1945

Significant Dates

1895

1915

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Troutman, C.E., Architect

Wenderoth Oscar Architect

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Original acreage (1983): 19. Deleted 5.79 acres; added 13.129 acres. Amended district: 26.339 acres.

UTM References (Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Cathy Ambler, Ph.D., Preservation Consultant
address: 1129 E. 8th Street
city or town: Tulsa, OK 74120
date: April 2004
telephone: 918 584-3566

Cynthia Savage, Architectural Historian
Rt. 1, Box 116
Pocasset, OK 73079
August 2002
405 459-6200

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name/title (Multiple)
street & number See attached List telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 2 Page 5

Ardmore Historic Commercial District
Carter County, OK

Section 2 (CONTINUED):

Location:

Boundary Decrease: 200 Block of West Main Street; railroad right-of-way on south side of East Main Street.

Boundary Increase: 000, 100 blocks of A Street Northeast (Caddo Street), 000, 100 blocks of North Washington Street, and the 000 & 100 blocks of East Broadway Avenue.

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Section 5 Page 6

Ardmore Historic Commercial District
Carter County, OK

Section 5 (CONTINUED):

The 1983 nomination for the Ardmore Historic Commercial District did not specify how many contributing and non-contributing buildings there were, therefore each district building was not counted or evaluated for status. Of the twenty-four buildings noted and described, eight were "visually intrusive." When submitted to the National Park Service, the district was credited with 132 contributing and 11 noncontributing resources based on a color coded map submitted with the nomination. Interpretation of the map based on a physical survey of existing conditions in 2004 and careful consideration of Sanborn Fire Insurance maps from 1894 to 1948 resulted in an actual count of 87 resources total, 78 of them contributing and 9 noncontributing in the 1983 district. The map provided in 1983 did not distinguish between commercial blocks, single buildings with multiple storefronts, and its use of differing colors on additions to buildings was confusing. We are using these revised numbers as the baseline for all statistics.

The following chart uses the 87 total buildings in the 1983 district as its baseline. The numbers reflect conditions as of 1983 in the areas to be deleted and 2004 in the areas to be added and in the revised core area of the 1983 district. The number of resources currently in the core is based on field observations and maps. It does not take into account the alleged numbers of the 1983 count. It reflects the current contributing/noncontributing status of buildings extant in the amended boundaries of the original core district. No sites, structures, or objects.

Number of Buildings within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Boundary Decrease:	<u>10</u> Contributing	<u>5</u> Noncontributing
Boundary Increase:	<u>34</u> Contributing	<u>15</u> Noncontributing
Additional Documentation:	<u>47</u> Contributing	<u>25</u> Noncontributing

The total numbers for the boundary increase and revised original core district (excluding the boundary decrease):

81 Contributing 40 Noncontributing

Of these, 72 were previously listed in the National Register.

15 resources are being removed from the National Register.

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Ardmore Historic Commercial District
Carter County, OK

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION (CONTINUED):

Modern Movement
International Style
Art Deco

MATERIALS (CONTINUED):

Other:
METAL: Aluminum
METAL: Tin
CERAMIC TILE
GLASS
SYNTHETICS
STONE: Marble
CLOTH/CANVAS

SUMMARY

LOCATION AND SETTING

Ardmore is located in the south central United States, on gently rolling uplands of the southeastern edge of the Great Plains. The land in the area is interrupted by two major geographical features: the Arbuckle Mountains fifteen miles to the north and the Criner Hills ten miles to the south. The city is located on a slight ridge and in the vicinity of the historic district; the land is mostly flat with only a slight slope upward toward the west.¹ In the Ardmore area, oil production remains its most important economic resource. In agriculture production, cattle, hay and pecans remain part of the local economy.

The Ardmore Historic Commercial District encompasses nearly thirty-three acres, runs in a northeast/southwest orientation along a skewed alignment with the railroad tracks. It is nearly all within the town's original plat, with the exception of what the 1894 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map called the "Atkins Addition." Early city maps show Atkins Addition was in the Old Township, O.T. of the City, not a sub-division.² This area was just north of Broadway and on both sides of North Washington Street. In 1983, the Ardmore Historic Commercial District covered ninety-seven buildings and ran along six blocks of East and West Main Street from the railroad tracks, west to C Street Northwest and Southwest. Figure 1 shows the district in 1983.

¹ Ardmore Comprehensive Plan 2015, City of Ardmore, Ardmore, Oklahoma, 7.

² Information about this area was provided by Nick Diaz, Building Official for the City of Ardmore.

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Ardmore Historic Commercial District
Carter County, OK

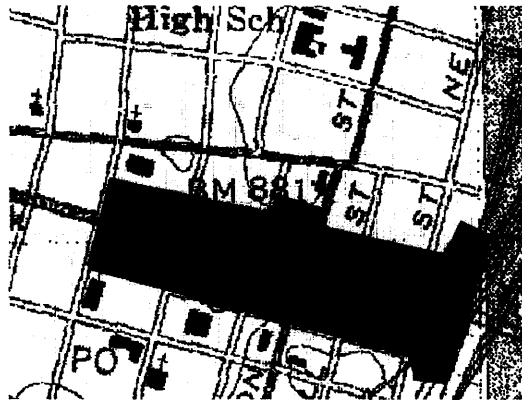


Figure 1. Ardmore Historic Commercial District 1983

Only twenty-four buildings were described in this nomination, and eight of those were noted as non-contributing. The nomination's period of significance began with the creation of the town and the establishment of the railroad in 1887 and ended in 1924.

As per current National Register documentation specifications, all buildings within the revised district boundaries will be briefly described, including address, date of construction, style, major features and characteristics and be given a current assessment of contributing or noncontributing status. This will facilitate use of the documentation for other preservation projects by property owners, particularly the federal Investment Tax Credit program. The period of significance is extended to 1953 and includes several buildings constructed or altered after 1924 that contribute to the historic district's expanded focus. This extension also recognizes that the commercial core remained viable and important to Ardmore for nearly thirty more years, and it sustained a dense pattern and pedestrian nature.

Additionally the boundaries of the Ardmore Historic Commercial District are expanded to incorporate the greatest concentration of Ardmore's historic central business district which retains integrity. The original boundaries, confined to the buildings along Main Street, did not include many other buildings which formed Ardmore's commercial identity. Based on contemporary research, the historic commercial district actually included not only Main Street, but also A Street Northeast (Caddo), a short section of East and West Broadway, and North Washington Street (See Figure 2 and the sketch map). These areas are located next to and a block from the railroad tracks.¹ This concentration of amended commercial properties near the tracks is more indicative of Ardmore's and the area's dependence on the railroad. During the development of this commercial district, the community was an important hub agriculturally, as well as a transportation corridor that served parts of Texas and the Southwest.

The original 1983 nomination text refers to "open spaces separating the district from its surroundings."

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Ardmore Historic Commercial District
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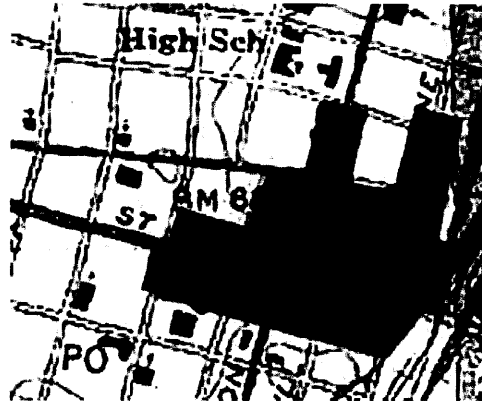


Figure 2. Ardmore Historic Commercial District 2004

In the case of the southern boundary, this is valid, but the northern boundary historically had open spaces that were integral to the function of the commercial district. The large open area between N. Mill and N. Washington Streets historically was used first as a wagon yard and then for “auto parking.” Empty space along the east side of Caddo (A Street NE) was historically associated with the rail yards and never had buildings. Two other empty spaces along north Washington and Broadway were used as lumber yards, with no structures indicated on Sanborn maps. The justification for excluding the more modest buildings on Caddo Street and the contemporaneous and visually similar buildings on North Washington Street does not bear out. The functions of these buildings were similar to those on Main Street and most of the buildings date to the original period of significance. They should be and should have been included in the original district boundaries.

The 1983 district contained 19 acres and the east boundary will remain along the railroad track, except a 1.3 acre portion just south of Main Street which is deleted because a freight depot once there is no longer extant. On the east side, the railroad tracks provide a visual demarcation with a significant break in historic commercial construction.

The north boundary will expand roughly along Broadway and north along two corridors to 2nd Avenue. The area left out between North Washington and A Street Northeast (Caddo) was an area of transition. Once part of a wagon and lumber yard, residential remains along 2nd Avenue Northeast. A Street Northeast (Caddo) was an early commercial area in Ardmore. The finger of commercial developed along North Washington evolved after a railroad track was laid a block to the north in 1902-3. These two fingers of commercial activity encompass 13.1 acres.

The southern boundary will remain along Hinkle Street, which is in effect, an alleyway that provides access to the rear of many main street buildings.

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Ardmore Historic Commercial District
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The west side boundary will change from C Street Northwest and Southwest, to B Street Northwest and Southwest. Inappropriate alterations or other factors such as fire have changed the historical significance of the buildings between B and C Streets, and of the block's sixteen buildings, fifteen are non-contributing. The area deleted is 4.5 acres.

These amended boundaries will include sizeable sections of commercial buildings which were previously excluded even though they retain a high degree of integrity and are elemental in the evolution of Ardmore's commercial past. The Ardmore Historic Commercial District illustrates typical commercial development and viability as a commercial core from the 1895 to 1953 resulting from Ardmore's population, economic base, and common architectural tastes.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE AND TYPE

The district includes one hundred and twenty-two properties in an irregular nearly ten-block area, of which eighty (68%) are contributing to the historic character of the district. They were constructed during the district's period of significance for architecture and commerce, between 1895-1953. The majority of the buildings in the district as a whole were commercial spaces, therefore the architecture of downtown district is nearly all commercial. Examples of a typical single and two-story buildings are seen in Photos 1 and 5.



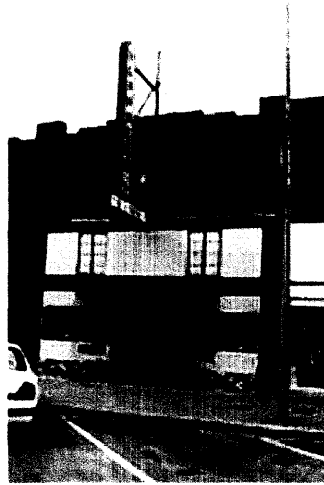
128-130 West Main Street (Photo 1)

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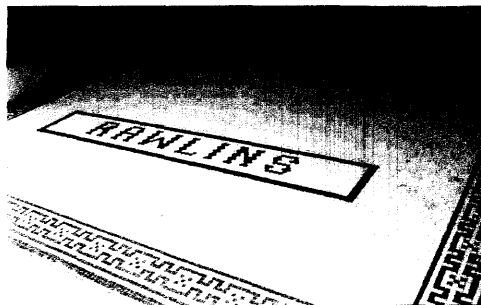
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Ardmore Historic Commercial District
Carter County, OK



112 West Main Street (Photo 5)

This district is characterized by patterns that evolved nationally for commercial buildings. Building sites are narrow, deep lots, with buildings that have connected facades; sometimes stores or businesses occupying more than one lot. Storefronts are generally divided into an upper façade with a cornice, frieze and transom area, whether on a one or more story building, and a street façade usually contains display windows over bulkheads which are on either side of a primary and sometimes secondary entrance. Many times, doors are recessed, frequently entries are tiled (Photo 29) and cloth, wood or metal awnings (Photo 22) cover the storefront. Discrete centered or side doors provide access to upper levels which may contain office, or living space.



120 West Main (Photo 29)

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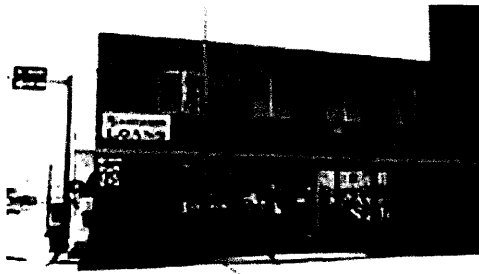
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Ardmore Historic Commercial District
Carter County, OK



11 East Main (Photo 22)

Most Ardmore commercial buildings are one or two story, and they abut the sidewalk. They are arranged in linear rows fronting onto streets, and the backs of stores on Main Street often abut the alley or stores have service areas along the alley.³ Most buildings are brick, constructed of such after fire devastated early main street buildings in 1895. The amended district maintains similarity among buildings. They are pedestrian in scale and oriented toward community space, or sidewalks, shared by those on foot. The period of significance ends in 1953 and while building architecture changed by the 50s, the pattern of placement, general arrangement of commercial buildings, and pedestrian nature did not. The Champion Building, c. 1950 is an example.



Champion Building, c. 1950 (Photo 12)
14-16 East Main Street

This building shares the same characteristics of other earlier district buildings described above. Its architecture complements existing buildings and contributes to the district.

³ Longstreth, Richard. The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture (Walnut Creek, CA: Altamira Press, 2000), 14-17.

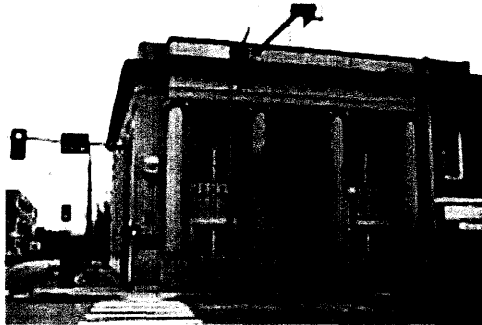
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Ardmore Historic Commercial District
Carter County, OK

There are occasional buildings in the district which exhibit architectural styles, such as the Classical Revival First National Bank or the Masonic Lodge.



First National Bank (Photo 28)
15 West Main Street



Masonic Lodge with Commercial Storefronts (Photo 23)
1-3 West Main

While the lodge was social in use it also featured commercial shops at the street level. The appearance of dual purpose buildings in a commercial area was quite usual. Along with the Masonic lodge, the Elks and IOOF also have contributing structures in the district.

Punctuating the buildings that align the streets of the district are occasional buildings of interest, many of which are on corners such as banks and may be more than two stories. One Main Street corner has four buildings which create street character: the First National Bank, shown above; the Simpson Building at 2-8 West Main;

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Ardmore Historic Commercial District
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the Exchange National Bank at 101 West Main Street; and the Dunlap Building at 100 West Main. Other buildings of note are the Old Court House, 200-202 West Main; Noble Furniture at 128-30 West Main, the Carter Booker Building at 15-21 North Washington, the Santa Fe Depot at 251 East Main, and the B.P.O.E. building at 1-3 West Broadway and the old U. S. Post Office at 29 North Washington (now a federal building).

ALTERATIONS AND INTEGRITY:

Most buildings were constructed in two periods: thirty-one buildings in the district were built in the period from 1895 to 1899, and thirty-three were built between 1910 and 1918. These periods also coincide with the two disasters which befell Ardmore: the 1895 fire which destroyed many buildings in the downtown, and the explosion of a railway gas car which, like a bomb, destroyed buildings around the railroad site.

An example of façade changes related to the explosion can be seen in 123-125 East Main.



123-35 East Main (Photo 18)
Rebuilt Façade

Ardmore's position as an important commercial hub, kept construction in progress through much of its history though perhaps not quite to the extent as in these two periods. Between 1900 and 1906, twenty-five buildings were constructed, and between 1920 and 1929 nineteen more were completed. The district building stock was virtually complete in the 1950s with the addition of three more.⁴

Within the district area, limited demolition of historic buildings has resulted in a few open lots. On the south side of Broadway in the 100 block, for example, at least three buildings have been demolished in the middle of the block with no subsequent reconstruction. Additionally, along A Street Northeast (Caddo), the historic

⁴ Several buildings have been added after the period of significance, placed either on empty lots, or as replacements for earlier buildings.

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freight depot has been razed with no new buildings being erected on the site. However, not all vacant lots are the result of modern demolition of historic buildings. Across Broadway, on the east end of the street, a feed mill occupied lots 21 and 22 for many years but by 1941, the corner area was vacant and remains so today. Another example is the 1915 Post Office block. By the 1940s, the block which had once been a lumber yard, was empty except for the U. S. Post Office, and has continued to remain so since. Although the loss of any historic buildings leaves a visual void, the open lot is not considered a countable resource since it does not constitute a significant property.

Over the passage of time, modifications have been made to many of the buildings. Although each building is assessed for its overall individual retention of historic integrity, there are several common alterations which affect the categorization of the property as contributing or noncontributing.

The most frequent alteration is the replacement of the historic wood storefront with aluminum-and-glass storefronts. Multiple story buildings with replacement storefronts are usually counted as contributing as long as the upper floor retains integrity. Because of the commonality of the alteration, single story buildings are also generally classified as contributing as long as the majority of the facade is not obscured. The retention of historic architectural details along the upper wall is a significant factor in determining the status of one-story buildings. Another important feature is the continuity of building line in appearance. If a building continues to contribute to the overall appearance of the districts buildings, this is taken into consideration since a district is the sum of buildings rather than individual buildings.

Of the one-hundred twenty-one buildings in the amended, expanded, and contracted district, only forty buildings were found non-contributing. Several were deemed such because of the loss of historic character made by changes applied after the period of significance, usually by the use of façade covers. The false façade obscures virtually all of the historic detail of the buildings and can extend for multiple stories. As such, the false facade adversely impacts the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The removal of the false façade can alter the classification of the building if sufficient original material remains to allow the historic character of the building to be apparent. Buildings that have been altered by the application of a false façade are automatically designated as noncontributing.



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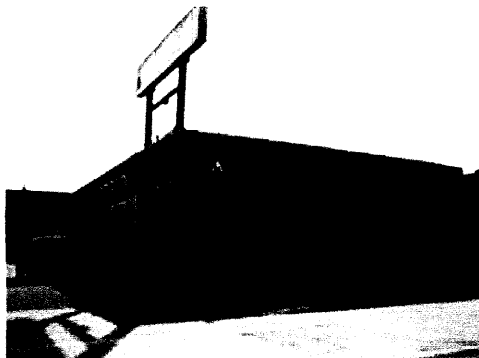
5-7 West Main (Photo 25)

Buildings that have their façade altered after the period of significance are also considered non-contributing.



108 and 110 West Main Street Northwest (Photo 6)

Some district buildings have been newly constructed outside the period of significance. While the amended nomination changes the period from 1924 to 1953, some construction dates occur after 1953. Examples are the 1960s Goodyear tire store and the prefabricated metal laundry, constructed after an older building was demolished.



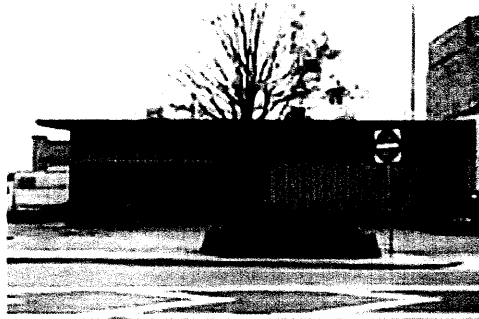
36-40 North Washington

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Ardmore Historic Commercial District
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15 A Street Southeast

The Ardmore Historic Commercial District retains, however, significant number of contributing properties, and with the amended properties conveys a sense of the intense level of activity that occurred along Main street, North Washington and A Street Northeast (Caddo) between 1895 and 1953. The town during this period focused its commercial activities within a small tightly organized area where pedestrians could access most structures quickly and easily. The district has its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The buildings vary in detail but generally share a common architectural style, building material and, frequently, decorative features.

Below is a list of the properties. The properties within the original district appear first. They begin at the Santa Fe depot and then proceed west on the north side of Main Street to B Street Northwest, and then across Main Street to the south side of Main street beginning there with 204 West Main. From here they continue east on Main Street to the railroad tracks. Properties then follow on side streets from B Street Northwest to A Street Northeast (Caddo) and A Street Southeast.

The list of amended properties then follows beginning with North Washington, Mill, Broadway and A Street Northeast (Caddo). Resources are designated as contributing is indicated by the use of a **Bold "Contributing."** If properties are deemed noncontributing, the reason is provided. There are no properties individually listed on the National Register within the district boundaries or amended district. Buildings were dated through the use of Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, the 1983 Ardmore Historic Commercial District Nomination, city directories, and Ardmore building permits from 1947-1958.

DESCRIPTION OF DISTRICT RESOURCES:

North Side of East Main Street

1. 251 East Main. 1916. Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival. **Contributing**. Depot. Once called "Union Depot," the Santa Fe Depot was originally shared with Rock Island Railroad so the on the spur track side bay

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Ardmore Historic Commercial District
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window bears the Rock Island shield of instead of the Santa Fe cross. Santa Fe depots are generally Mission/Spanish Revival because the image, associated with California and this southwestern line, was believed to attract tourist traffic. This symmetrical one-story, cross-gable stucco and brick building has flat-roofed side wings with parapet walls with small angled projections. The roof is red tile and has shaped end parapet walls bearing the Santa Fe logo. The glazed panel doors and multi-pane and one-over-one windows are wood. There are horizontal windows grouped in pairs with three vertical panes in each. There are triple single pane windows over the two entry doors, and six over the paired entry doors. The principle roof is open box with projecting eaves supported by heavy wooden knee brackets resting on brick corbels. Decorative details include the raised red brick door and window surrounds, decorative brick in friezes and raised and stylized keystones over several doors and triple window.

2. 205-207 East Main. c. 1916. Commercial Style. Non-contributing. Warehouse. These one-story brick, flat-roofed buildings were reconstructed on the remains of buildings that were mostly destroyed in the September 27, 1915, railroad gas car explosion. These building block was used as a bottling works. The exterior for 205 East Main is a large sliding metal door. In 207 East Main there are two, small glass-block windows and no entry. The buildings are mostly painted, and the store fronts have been brick in-filled. The storefront alterations appear to date to the 1980s. The facades have friezes surrounded by a raised brick frame for a nameplate. Associated with the address are two warehouses, one of which is set back from East Main Street, attached on the east side of 207 East Main. The warehouse has a large sliding metal garage door which a building permit indicates was added in 1953 when the site was a Pepsi bottling plant. A loading dock to the rear was added at the same time. A detached storage building sits behind the warehouse and both are covered with and metal siding. The buildings are non-contributing due to recent alterations.

3. 201-203 East Main. c. 1916. Commercial Style. Non-contributing. Warehouse. These one-story, flat-roofed buildings with a stepped brick parapet wall were reconstructed on the remains of buildings that were mostly destroyed after the September 27, 1915, railroad gas car explosion. The building storefronts have been completely covered with metal siding, but part of a pilaster which accentuated the building halves, and a frieze for name plates, framed by a raised brick rectangle, can still be seen. The building is non-contributing due to alterations made in the 1980s..

4. 123-125 East Main. c. 1894; c. 1916. Commercial Style. **Contributing.** Ardmore Sanatorium/Dew Drop Inn. This corner building with a basement is a two-story, flat-roofed building and is painted brick. The building is divided into two store fronts by pilasters that rise through the transom area. Pilasters also frame the building on the ends and are finished with brick coping. The upper façade has two groups of paired vertical fixed windows above the store fronts, with a single central narrow pane over a street façade door which accesses the upper story. The transom area above the central door has two vertical panes. The store fronts are flush. There is a pair of centered flat panel wood doors in 125 East Main, which are flanked by board and batten siding and a bulkhead of horizontal wood siding, and a fixed display window with a tile bulkhead. The 123 East Main has a wood glazed panel off-center door with a narrow wood window to one side and two large fixed single metal pane

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windows to the other. This structure was rebuilt after the September 27, 1915, railroad gas car explosion. Decorative details include two horizontal and stepped, three-brick string courses which form a frieze above the second floor windows. There small is a partial wood awning. A small rear addition was added c. 1905.

5. 119-121 East Main. c. 1896. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This one-story, regular-coursed and rock-faced sandstone commercial building has a decorative parapet wall with a central peak featuring a sunburst pattern. There are also distinctive merlons, braced by carved sunburst-shaped stone quarter round supports, and rock pilasters with capitals, also with angled supports, which are incorporated into the rock bands projecting at the roof level. The transom area is visible. The street façade is flush and brick in-filled with an off-center door which is wood panel. There are three separate small wood windows which are single pane and fixed with brick sills. There is a wood awning supported by ties from the horizontal metal beam which spans the façade over the transom.

6. 117 East Main. c. 1896. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This one-story, brick, flat-roofed building has been painted. The flush storefront has a centered glazed metal panel entry door with flanking display metal framed windows which are two single, side-by-side panes. The transom area is visible. Decorative details include soldier bricks above the transom area; the illusion that pilasters with stepped capitals extend from the first floor and project through the roof line; a flat, name plate frieze framed above the door with "Marcus and Hemming Bright," and a wood, metal-roofed awning. There is a stepped horizontal, two-brick band at the top of the parapet wall, which is finished with coping. The bulkheads are brick with small vents. Associated with this building address and at the rear is a post 1981 prefabricated metal warehouse.

7. 115 East Main. c. 1894. Possible c. 1916 Façade. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This two-story light brick building is flat-roofed and has a stepped parapet wall finished with coping. The façade has polychrome detailing with dark brown brick. There is a row of dark brown soldier bricks above the window openings, and the paired window openings with concrete sills are covered by shutters. The transom area is visible. The store façade is partially flush brick infill with small fixed single pane wood windows. The entry has a recessed metal panel door, and the entry area is white basket weave tile. The awning is wood. Decorative details include a frieze of basket weave brick pattern with light and dark brick above the windows, and narrow rectangular decoration of dark brick to each side of the frieze. The façade appears to be c. 1916, which would have been after the railway car explosion, although there is no record at present of a rebricked façade. There is a wood and metal awning.

8. 113 East Main. c. 1896. Commercial Style. Non-Contributing. This is flat-roofed, two-story brick building has been painted. The upper façade has a stepped string course of bricks which creates a cornice area which is divided by two short pilasters. This creates three friezes which have a band of decorative brick shallow machicolation. The upper facade windows in a single-paired-single pattern are double-hung, glazed one-over-one, with brick sills. The windows are framed by segmental brick arches. The parapet wall is finished with a row of dentals. The store front multi-pane wood window is a replacement and the flush façade has been covered

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with vertical wooden boards. A single pane transom window is above the wood panel entry door on the right of the façade. The building is non-contributing due to alterations to the storefront that severely detract from the original design..

103-111 East Main.

This is a complex of several buildings which share the address of 107 East Main. Associated with non-contributing address, 113 East Main, is a post 1981 café which faces the alley behind these two buildings. While located behind this structure, it has an address of 107 East Main.

9. 111 East Main. c. 1896. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This one-story, painted brick building has a flat roof with a short parapet wall finished with coping. The transom area is visible, and there is a wood and metal awning which is shared with 105-9 East Main. Decorative details include a layered brick frieze which creates a name plate area. The glass panel entry door is to the left, recessed and metal frame. The display windows are side-by-side, single pane, metal frame. The bulkhead area is brick.

10. 105-109 East Main. c. 1920. Commercial Style. Non-contributing. Daube's Department Store. This two-story, painted stucco and brick building has a flat roof. The transom windows are extant and leaded. The now single metal glazed doors with glass panels above are separated by two fixed glass panels and are recessed within a flush wall of brick in-fill. The awning is wood and metal and is shared with 103 and 111 East Main. The second floor triple-hung windows are wood. A historic photo shows a Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival building with a tile roof overhang, now covered by plywood. The first and last windows on the upper facade were included in two end towers, which are deemphasized by changes in the roof-line. The entry area is terrazzo. According to Sanborn Maps, c. 1920 and 1924, rear additions were made to the building. Although behind 103 East Main, attached to 105 at the rear and side, is a post 1981 concrete block building which houses a beauty salon entered on Mill Street. The building is non-contributing due to alterations.

11. 103 East Main. c. 1920. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This is a one-story, painted brick building which has a flat roof with a small parapet wall ending in a stepped brick string course finished with coping. The transom area is visible, and there is a wood and metal awning which is shared with 105-9, and 111 East Main. At street level, the recessed metal entry door is on the right and the side-by-side single pane metal display windows are recessed on angle. The bulkhead is brick. Decorative details include a layered brick frieze which creates a name plate area.

12. 15 East Main. c. 1896. Possible c. 1940s Façade. Commercial Style. Non-contributing. Stolf Hardware. This two-story, red brick building has triple three-over five multi-pane and fixed casements windows with brick sills. It has a flat roof and short parapet wall finished with a row of sailor bricks. The large metal broken-roofed awning covers the transom area and is shared with 13 East Main. The store front facade is stucco and brick with recessed glazed wood panel door with a side light. The large side-by-side display windows on each side are metal and wood. The bulkhead is plywood. The façade appears c. 1940s although there are no records at present

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to indicate this change. Attached to this structure is a small c. 1940 service garage which opens on Mill Street. The building is non-contributing due to the overall physical change wrought by the large, projecting awning. Removal of the c. 1980 awning would change the status of the building..

13. 13 East Main. c. 1905. Commercial Style. Non-contributing. This building is a two-story, red brick building with red mortar. The façade parapet wall is finished with concrete coping. Arched window openings are covered with fiberglass sheeting and have stone sills which are integrated into a stone belt course. The large metal broken-roofed awning covers the transom area and is shared with 15 East Main. Decorative details are the three small diamond plates at the structural tie-rods ends which are secured with nuts. Other decorative details include the raised brick window hoods. The flush street front façade has wood frame display windows with brick bulkheads and wood paired glazed entry panel doors with small overhead glass panels. There is a collector box and downspout on the left building end. The building is non-contributing due to the overwhelming presence of the c. 1980 metal awning.

14. 11 East Main. c. 1896. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This one-story brick building has a flat roof and is painted. The short parapet wall is finished with concrete coping. The transom windows are intact under a fabric awning. The street front facade has four recessed glazed wood panel doors, one of which opens. The single pane display windows are wood and metal frame. The bulkhead area is plywood. Collector boxes and downspouts are integrated into the buildings on each side. Decorative details include a raised brick frieze name plate area above the awning and the capped merlons which frame the roof line.

15. 7-9 East Main. c. 1915. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This two-story brick building has a flat roof and is painted red brick. The stepped parapet wall is finished with coping. A row with brick machicolation creates a cornice area with a name plate frieze outlined in raised brick. The transom area is under a fabric awning. The upper façade windows openings are covered with plywood. The street level flush façade has large replacement metal frame display window walls, which include the bulkhead area. These are on either side of the main entrance which has a glazed metal panel door with a glass panel above. Details include pilasters at each side of the façade which extend from street level and project through the cornice line, soldier bricks above upper windows, decorative squares at the window corners and below geometric motifs that are at the sides of the windows. Decorative collector boxes with downspouts were built into the façade pilasters.

North Side West Main Street

16. 1-5 West Main. c. 1896. Romanesque Revival. **Contributing**. Masonic Temple. This three-story brick corner building is Romanesque Revival and is red brick with red mortar. It has a three-part structure with street level, the middle or second and third floor rooms, and a distinct upper zone which completes the building vertically. The parapet wall has merlons, one of which holds the "Masonic Temple" name plate which is above the clipped corner façade. The metal entablature with curved brackets disguise the gutter and ties the street façades together as does the dentil course below the entablature. There is a brick string course above the third

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floor windows, and recessed arched brick window hoods over arched fixed three-over-three multi-pane wood windows on the third level, and a row of three-over-three wood multi-pane second level windows. The wide window muntins have decorative trim and windows have limestone sills. Brick pilasters with capitals form at the ends of the window hoods and divide the columns of windows and break up the horizontal emphasis of the building while the brick friezes below each window accentuates the horizontal features. The entry door to the upper level between 1 and 3 West Main has been filled, although a single transom window above is still extant. The 3 West Main address has new wood transom windows with a classical architrave. The altered store front façade at 1 West Main is no longer on an angle but has a classical architrave, a recessed multi-pane glazed metal panel doors, wood windows and small wood transom windows. The recessed corner helps to wrap the building from Main onto North Washington Street, where the façade has similar treatment, and where 5 North Washington is a storefront within this building.

17. 7-11 West Main. c. 1896. No Distinctive Style. Non-Contributing. This two-story, flat-roofed building has an upper façade of vertical metal siding. The flush street level façade has two store fronts: 5 West Main has two separate glazed metal panel doors with glass panel above and large single pane display windows; 7 West Main has replacement metal frame display window wall which includes the bulkhead and a pair of replacement glazed metal panel doors and metal frame display windows recessed on angle. There is a wood panel door between these addresses which leads to the upper level. There is a metal awning above both entry doors. The building is non-contributing due of alterations.

18. 13-15 West Main. c. 1896. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. Coleman Drug. This two-story, flat-roofed building has a parapet wall with merlons. The red brick and red mortar building has elaborate brick detailing including two rows of machicolation above an interrupted sandstone belt course which also provides window lintels. The upper façade is symmetric and divided into five bays by horizontally grooved pilasters grouping the double-hung, one-over-one wood windows into 1-2-1-2-1 configuration. The window sills are also limestone and while interrupted by the pilasters, provide a narrow belt course. Decorative details include stepped bricks at the wide merlons with a two toothed string courses of raised brick repeated in the end and middle bays. The access door to the second floor is glass panel metal frame with sidelight and overhead glass panel which is centered in the building. The store front façade at 109 West Main has a recessed metal frame glass wall with a panel door and glass overhead and side panels. The side-by-side display windows have glazed tile below. The transom area is covered by a large sign and there is a metal awning over the entryway. The store façade at 111 East Main has a recessed entry with a panel, metal glass door with side glass panels. The bulkhead is metal. The transom area is visible.

19. 17-19 West Main. c. 1922. Classical Revival. **Contributing**. First National Bank Building. This three-story corner building has a flat roof with a Tuscan entablature, is of limestone, and Classical Revival in style which has similar façade characteristics on both the Main and A Street Northwest. The Main Street façade is divided into three bays by four ionic columns which rest on granite bases. Each bay has paired double-hung, six-over-six windows topped with arched multi-pane windows. The central double metal glazed entry door is

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flanked by pilasters supporting a decorative entablature which includes dentils and wreaths. Each bay to the side of the center door has a pair of two-over-two double-hung sash wood windows with decorative window boxes. In the frieze above the columns is "First National Bank" Two bronze plaques on the granite base read, "First National Bank-Oldest Bank in Oklahoma – Founded 1889."

20. 101 West Main. c. 1929. Art Deco. **Contributing**. Exchange National Bank. This two-story corner building has a flat roof which is faced with gray granite and the A Street Northwest façade is similar to Main Street although with regularly spaced paired two-over-two, double-hung windows. The roof line has a peak projection above triple double-hung, one-over-one windows. These second story windows are slightly recessed in the façade with a frieze below. The street level façade is modified with a store front pattern of recessed entry glazed metal door with side lights and overhead glass panel. The metal frame display windows have Vitrolite-type glass panels in the bulkhead area and additional metal frame display windows which have been added to the A Street façade. The transom area is visible and the entry way has a patterned terrazzo floor. Decorative modernistic Art Deco details include the frieze with eagles, palm leaves and a bee hive, and the decorative date panels have "1917" and "1929" near the roof line.

21. 103 West Main. c. 1896. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This is a two-story, painted asymmetric brick building with elaborate brick decoration. The building appears once part of 101 West Main prior to 1929. The upper façade is divided into three bays by pilasters with recessed panels. The upper facade has window openings composed of a central bay with segmentally arched opening, and with narrower side, basket-arched openings in the outside bays. The window openings have stone sills and are covered by plywood. There is a round window with a raised brick frame above one arched window, and an elaborated and decorative machicolation above the other at the roof line. The center bay also has machicolation at the roof line. The center window opening has a raised brick architrave. Recessed brick bands also elaborate the pilasters and two recessed string courses of brick accent the center portion of the façade. The street façade has a recessed glass panel, metal entry door with over head glass panel, and metal frame, side-by-side display windows. The modified bulkhead and walls are brick and the entry area is terrazzo floor. A pair of double glass panel doors with a glass transom window above provide access to the upper story. Above the transom is a decorative string course of toothed bricks. A shed awning, which is shared with 105-07 West Main, covers the storefront area.

22. 105-107 West Main. 1896. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This two-story brick building has elaborate brick decoration. A pilaster divides the upper façade into two unequal bays. On the 107 West Main of the façade, rectangular window openings flank a basket-arched window opening. The 107 West Main is similar but there is a pair of basket-arched window openings flanked by rectangular ones. Windows openings are covered with plywood. These window groupings are surrounded by raised decorative brick so they appear as framed units. Decorative details include recessed panels in the brick window surrounds, roof line machicolation, collector boxes with downspouts at each end of the building, and small rectangular vents above the windows. The storefront street façade has been covered with a shed roof which covers the transom area. The street level façade has been recessed almost the entire façade and wood multi-pane bay windows supported by brackets have

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been added. Paired entry doors are metal frame and centered. A glass panel door on the west end of the building allows access to the upper story. An addition was made to the rear of 107 West Main c. 1920.

23. 109-111 West Main. 1896. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This two-story brick building is painted brick and stone. The building is divided into six bays by pilasters resting on multi-layer, regular-coursed stone. These pilasters become merlons with brick capitals as they project through the roof line. The roof line is stepped in bays two and five, and the roof line machicolation varies within the stepped portions. The transom area is covered on both store fronts with metal and wood siding. 109 West Main has a large recessed entry area with a hex tile floor, and glazed wood panel door, and single side-by-side metal display windows. The bulkhead area is marble and there is a flat metal awning. 111 West Main has a flush entry with a pair of glass metal frame panel entry doors with overhead glass panel and large single side-by-side display metal windows. The bulkhead is masonite-like hardboard and there are red Vitrolite-type glass panels on the right of the façade. The awning is flat metal and is suspended from the façade and the bulkhead is stucco. An addition was made to the rear of 107 West Main c. 1920.

24. 113 West Main. 1895. No Style. Non-Contributing. This building was probably two-story, but is now is covered with vertical metal siding and a cornice line of metal trim. The building has a flat metal awning suspended from the façade. The street façade entry is recessed with double glass panel metal doors with sidelights and overhead glass panel. There are large metal frame single side-by-side display windows, and the bulkhead is wood. At the sides of the street façade windows is a vertical trim of Vitrolite-type glass. The entry way has "Sandra Lee" in a terrazzo floor. The building is non-contributing due to alterations.

25. 115-117 West Main. c. 1900. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This is a two-story brick building. The upper façade is divided into three bays with window openings that are now partially covered. Large rectangular windows are flanked on one side by smaller one-over-two casement windows. The roof line is punctuated by merlons finished with coping. The roof line is finished with a horizontal metal cornice composed of a frieze, dentils, and classical architrave. A large theater awning covers the transom area. Decorative details include soldier bricks over the windows. The street level entry is also composed of three bays which complement the upper level. The center bay theater opening and has two glass panel metal frame doors separated by a glass panel. The central entry is covered with wood board and batten siding. The 115 address has a glazed wood panel door; 117 is glazed metal frame panel. Both store fronts have single pane display windows. The bulkheads are masonite-like hardboard or Vitrolite-type glass panels and there are some glass panels above the doors and display windows. A glass panel entry door to the upper floor is on the far right side of the façade of 115 West Main Street. A rear addition to these addresses was added c. 1919.

26. 119-121 West Main. c. 1896 and c. 1908. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. Kress Building. This two-story building with a flat roof was faced with brick c. 1908. It is divided into three bays by the placement and size of the three windows and by the raised and center portion in the parapet wall at the roof line. This portion has a frieze with "Kress" in stone. Below this sign is a cornice line with a classical architrave, dentils and a

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frieze line of stone. The upper level windows openings are covered, but the center opening is larger than those in the side bays. The windows are elaborately trimmed by soldier bricks above and divided by decorative brick with corner block which creates an illusion of columns. The transom area is visible but covered by baked enamel metal panels. The shed awning is supported from the façade. The slightly recessed two pairs of double glass panel metal frame doors and the original rounded corner display windows separated by metal columns are in place. The bulkhead area has been covered with carpet. A rear addition to these addresses and 123 West Main was added c. 1919.

27. 123 West Main. c. 1896, c. 1908 refaced with brick; possible c. 1940 Vitrolite-type glass added to façade. Commercial Style. Contributing. This one-story building is brick faced with Vitrolite-type glass panels. It has a metal awning covering the transom. The flush street level façade has a pair of glass panel metal entry doors, a short wood display window, and the façade are finished with wood board and batten siding. The building has an angled horizontal and lighted horizontal projection at the roof line which extends like a triangular awning over the store front.

28. 125 West Main. 1896, c. 1908 refaced with brick. No style. Non-Contributing. This one-story building has an upper façade of painted cement panels. The recessed entry has a glass panel metal frame door with side lights and an overhead glass panel, and there are metal frame display windows which overhang the bulkhead. The entry area is green tile and the bulkhead area is masonite-type hardboard. The building is non-contributing due to alterations.

29. 127-129 West Main. c. 1896, c. 1903 refaced with brick. Commercial Style. **Contributing.** This two-story corner building is red brick with red mortar. Part of the brick below the windows has been painted. The parapet wall above the stepped brick entablature contains a band of four rows of alternating recessed brick and a central brick rectangle with two small blind arches. The upper level, tall narrow, single pane replacement windows with projecting brick sills are irregularly grouped in a 2-2-1-3 pattern, but connected by an elaborate, brick, semi-circular window hoods with dentils that also form a string course at the base of the arches. The street level façade now has an off-center single pane recessed entry with glazed wood panel doors with diamond panes. Single, wood framed display windows are across the façade and the bulkhead is vertical board. The transom area is present and there is fabric awning frame. The ground level wall of B Street Northwest has been stucco covered since at least the 1920s.

South Side West Main Street

30. 204 West Main. c. 1905. Commercial Style. **Contributing.** This small store is one-story with a flat roof and parapet wall, and is painted brick. The upper façade level cornice line of raised brick belt course and shallow machiolation is above a string course of brick. The transom area is visible, but is covered by a fabric awning. The recessed glass panel metal frame door is flanked by single pane metal frame display windows. A small concrete block addition was made to the rear in 1954. There are Vitrolite-type glass panels in bulkhead area.

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31. 200-202 West Main. c. 1896. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. U. S. Courthouse Building. This is a two-story, flat-roofed red brick corner building with red mortar. The roofline is finished with coping. The Main Street façade is divided into three bays with the central bay projecting slightly to form an entry through a basket arched doorway with a transom window to the second level where the U.S. Court was in the territorial period. There are two store fronts separated by the upper level entry door. Decorative brickwork includes pilasters, semi-circle hoods above the windows and the central entry, broken, toothed string course above transom level and below the decorative frieze at the roof line with another string course below the second story windows. There are other decorative friezes to each side of the central bay and above the central entry. Rock-faced sandstone detailing includes the ends of the window hoods, the sills, the arch above the entry and a high water table which has been stuccoed. The upper façade windows are three per side bay with one in the center bay. They are wood two-over-two, double-hung with a single arch window above. The entry doors are paired wood panel, with arched side-by-side windows above. The transoms are visible and the store fronts have been modified new glass panel metal frame entry doors flanked in 202 West Main by large single pane metal frame display windows, and in 200 West Main by a pair of large single pane metal frame display windows. The bulkhead area is vertical metal siding. There is a decorative fabric awning over the 200 West Main store front. The B Street Southwest façade consists of similar decorative brickwork at the roof line and on the two levels of windows. The upper windows are treated as the main façade and the lower windows are capped with segmental arches.

32. 128-130 West Main. c. 1900. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. Noble Brothers Hardware. This is a two-story, red brick corner building with elaborate brick detailing. The brick has red mortar fill and it is flat-roofed. At the roof line parapet wall there is machicolation above a stepped brick string course, both broken by pilasters which divide the upper level from the street façade into two bays. The six upper façade wood windows are single pane replacements and are framed by stepped sills and capped with raised brick hoods and divided flattened pilasters with stepped bases and capitals. The street façade is divided into two bays by square brick pillars with entries recessed from the display windows. The bulkhead area is wood and the entry area is tile. The transom area has multiple side-by-side single pane windows and there is a narrow box awning that spans the façade and wraps the corner onto B Street Southwest where the façade is a series of bays and paired windows which are the same as Main Street on the upper level, and at the transom level, small paired windows with semi-circular arches form part of a stringcourse with dentil-like detailing which is repeated in a broken stringcourse at the base of the eyebrow hoods. The metal glazed entry door has sidelights.

33. 124-126 West Main. c. 1905. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This two-story, flat-roofed building is red brick with red mortar and painted brick with polychrome brick details. The upper façade is divided into two bays by three pilasters at the ends and middle. These pilasters rest on stepped light colored brick corbels and rise through two, stepped brick string courses and through the roof line and parapet wall. Another string course of light colored and stepped brick dentils is between pilasters. There are six, one-over-one, double-hung windows in the upper façade, with stone sills and raised brick window hoods. The street façade has two store fronts with a

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by a central paired glazed wood panel door with an overhead glass panel which accesses the upper level. 124 West Main has a multiple single pane glass transom and the entry level has an off-center glass panel metal frame door flanked by single pane side-by-side windows to the left, and a single pane to the right. The bulkhead is vertical wood boards. 126 West Main has its transom area covered with baked enamel panels which also cover the rest of the lower façade. The off-center glazed panel metal frame entry door is recessed and has a sidelight with a glass panel above. There are multiple single pane, angled side-by-side, display windows to the left of the entry. The bulkhead is metal. Decorative details include a light-colored painted brick band across the façade which incorporates the raised window hoods

34. 120-122 West Main. c. 1905. Commercial Style. **Non-Contributing**. This one-story, flat-roofed building has a stepped parapet wall. The upper façade was stucco covered after 1981, and the transom area has a wood vertical board cover. The street façade is three bays with a recessed pair of center bay entry glazed metal panel doors and side metal framed display windows. The side bays have two side-by-side single pane metal frame display windows and the bulkhead area is wood vertical board. The hex tile entry way has "Rawlins" written. A rear addition was made to the building c. 1914. The building is non-contributing due to alterations.

35. 118 West Main. c. 1900; c 1919. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This one-story building is flat-roofed and has a stepped parapet wall finished with coping. The upper façade has a concrete frieze area for a name plate surrounded by raised brick frame with two narrow rectangular friezes on either side. There is a vent under the narrow right frieze. A row of decorative soldier bricks is just below the roof line and above the transom area which is visible. The street façade has two small store fronts with off center glass metal frame panel doors and metal frame side-by-side display windows. The bulkhead area has aluminum vertical siding. There is an awning over the 118 West Main store front. A detached warehouse is at the rear of the property, c. 1915. A date plate of "1919" is shared with 116 West Main.

36. 116 West Main. c. 1900; c 1919. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This one-story building is a near copy of 118 West Main. This one-story building is flat-roofed and has a stepped parapet wall finished with coping. The upper façade has a concrete frieze for a name plate surrounded by raised brick frame. There are also two narrow rectangular friezes on either side with a raised brick frame with vents beneath. There are two rows of decorative soldier bricks just below the roof line and above the transom. The transom has black glass panels, two of which are decorative. The street façade has a flush store front with a centered metal frame glazed panel door with a narrow sidelight and two single pane side-by-side display windows. The bulkhead area has aluminum vertical siding. A detached warehouse is at the rear of the property, c. 1915. A date plate of "1919" is shared with 116 West Main.

37. 114 West Main. c. 1900. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This one-story, flat-roofed building is brick with a flat upper level façade. The parapet wall is finished with coping and just below it is a row of soldier bricks which creates a cornice area. There is also a row of soldier bricks above the transom area which is visible but has gray Vitrolite-type glass panels. There are two street level store fronts. Both have glass panel metal frame

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doors. The left front has a centered door with single pane aluminum frame side-by-side display windows on each side and glass panel above. The right store front has an off-center door with two single pane metal frame side-by-side display windows and a louvered vent above the door. There is an openwork metal awning over both entries.

38. 112 West Main. c. 1900; possible c. 1940 Vitrolite-type glass added to façade. Commercial Style. **Contributing.** This one-story, flat-roofed building is brick, finished with concrete coping, and has a stepped parapet wall which ends on both sides with merlons. The upper façade has frieze with basket-work brick which is framed by raised brick. There are also two narrow rectangular frieze areas on either side with a raised brick frame. The transom area and the street façade have been refaced with green and dark green Vitrolite-type glass panels which create a lower facade frame. "Tiffanos Jewelers" is across the façade entry area in a dark green band. The transom area has two-over-four casement windows. The paired entry metal frame doors are recessed and have slide lights. There are façade and angled display windows which step back to the entry. The bulkhead area is part green Vitrolite-type glass and multi-colored tile.

39. 108-110 West Main. c. 1900. Commercial Style. Non-Contributing. Office Building. The upper façade of this building is nearly identical to 112 West Main. This one-story, flat-roofed building is brick and has a stepped parapet wall which ends on both sides with merlons. The upper façade has frieze with basket-work brick which is framed by raised brick. There are also two narrow rectangular frieze areas on either side with a raised brick frame. The transom area is covered and the store front is stepped back with a recessed and centered wood panel door with a wood panel above. The two display windows are four-over-three wood. To the rear of the property is a c. 1920 addition now used as a parking garage. The building is non-contributing due to alterations.

40. 102-104 West Main. c. 1900. Commercial Style. Non-Contributing. This one-story building once had mirrored store fronts. 104 West Main now has a concrete and rock paneled façade and the roof line is finished with coping. The street entry for 104 West Main is a large arch and a pair of recessed glazed panel metal frame entry doors. The façade display windows are oval and within the arched entry on either side of the entry door, small arched windows provide further display windows. 102 West Main has a stepped parapet wall finished with brick coping, and the upper façade is painted and has a large brick frieze name plate area framed by raised brick edge. The transom is covered by a shed roof covered with wood shingles. The recessed glass panel metal frame door has two side windows and there are large single pane side-by-side façade display windows. The bulkhead is metal. To the rear of 102 West Main is a small addition constructed c. 1922. The building is non-contributing due to alterations.

41. 100 West Main. 1906. Romanesque Revival. **Contributing.** Dunlap Building. This is a three-story, flat-roofed corner building of yellow brick. The Main Street façade is narrow, most of the building is on A Street Southwest. Both facades have a small entablature with dentil molding between brickwork friezes. There is a frieze on the Main Street facade with "Bankers National Bank," between the second and third floor windows. This second floor façade also has two arched windows with two-over-two panes, with raised brick hoods and

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scrolled keystones. There are four double-hung, one-over-one windows on the third level. The third floor windows have rough cut limestone lintels and a string course which doubles for window sills. Another string course serves for sills on the second level windows. These window arches on the second level spring from an interrupted stone course at the base of the arches. The façade has been covered by stone panels on Main Street, and the entry is on the right and slightly recessed with a small flat awning over it. There is one narrow one-over-four pane window left of entry. Because most of this building faces A Street Southwest, the significance of this façade is significant. It is intact with irregular groupings of arched windows and doors on the side street which repeat patterns from the façade but with arched windows on the street façade, and double-hung windows on second and third levels. Basement windows have stone lintels, metal railings and the water table and other band courses are visible.

42. 12-16 West Main. 1918. Italian Renaissance. **Contributing**. Simpson; Little; and Colston Building. This is a six-story red brick building office building finished with red mortar and is revival. It has white, glazed terracotta decorative details. The building form is U-shaped and it is a corner office building. The elaborate, wide, overhanging, terracotta eaves create an entablature with decorative brackets, modillions and dentils. The recessed roof line is edged in terracotta course with a central cartouche. Both facades, Main and A Street Southwest, have similar decorative treatment but the Main Street façade is divided into three bays with the central portion receding slightly. This bay has four double-hung, one-over-one metal windows which are the same on all five levels. The end bays have grouped triple metal windows, which are double-hung, one-over-one. The fifth and sixth floor is separated by a projecting decorative terracotta architrave which serves as sills for the sixth floor windows. The street façade is separated from the upper levels by a projecting terra cotta string course with a wave pattern which is supported by a fillet with leaves over a terra cotta string course decorated with circles. The transom area is covered by marble panels in the street façade central bay. This bay has paired slightly off-center flush entry doors and two other separate flanking glass panel metal entry doors. A box awning is supported from the façade over the entry. There are multiple metal glazed wall display windows in this central bay which are separated by brown granite pilasters. The bulkhead area is granite. The end bays are composed of gray granite water table with arched openings with a keystone composed of large terracotta blocks. The right bay has an arched wood and metal display window and the left has side-by-side metal display windows.

43. 10 West Main c. 1918, c. 1957. Commercial Style. **Non-Contributing**. This is a flat-roofed, one-story building which has a façade covered with white marble panels separated by vertical metal strips. The entry is recessed with a terrazzo floor and has a single glass metal frame panel door with side single pane metal frame display windows. The metal awing over the entry is boxed, narrow and projects at an angle out over the sidewalk. This building is non-contributing due of alterations.

44. 8 West Main. c. 1898. No Style. **Non-Contributing**. This one-story building has vertical metal siding over the upper level. The street façade has paired and recessed glass panel metal frame entry doors with single pane

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metal display windows. The bulkhead area and above the windows is vertical wood trim and there is a fabric awning over the entry. This building is non-contributing due to alterations.

45. 6 West Main. c. 1900. No Style. Non-Contributing. This one-story building has vertical metal siding over the façade. There are flush paired glass panel metal entry doors with flanking single pane metal display windows with metal bulkhead area. This building is non-contributing because of alterations.

46. 2-4 West Main. c. 1950. International Style. **Contributing**. Champion Building. This two-story modernistic blond brick corner building is flat-roofed. The upper façade has four paired two-over-four, double-hung metal windows. Similar windows are on the S. Washington. The sills are part of a belt course of concrete which extends the front and S. Washington façade. The street façade is separated from the upper level by a thin awing which also wraps part way onto the S. Washington. The street façade is divided into two store fronts, one recessed with an entry area which provides access to a wood glazed door which leads to the upper level. This facade also has three narrow façade glass block windows. The recessed store front has a glass panel metal door with a glass louvered vent above and two single pane side-by-side metal display windows. The bulkhead is synthetic stucco. The second store front is recessed on an angle and has a glazed glass metal panel door with a glass panel above. There are two single pane display metal windows to the right. The recessed door allow for a display window perpendicular to the right side of the entry door. The bulkhead is synthetic stucco which has also been applied to the storefront facades. The Washington Street upper façade has six groups of three windows, and one group of two. There are also metal display windows, glass block and a metal door with awning, and a wood glazed entry door.

South Side East Main

47. 2-4 East Main. c. 1896, c. 1900. No Style. Non-contributing. This one-story corner building is flat-roofed and clad in vertical metal siding on both facades. There are two store fronts, one with four single pane side-by-side metal display windows and the other with a centered glass panel metal door flanked by single pane side-by-side display windows. The bulkhead is plywood. The other store front is four side-by-side display windows. The building is non-contributing due to alterations.

48. 6 East Main. c. 1896. No Style. Non-contributing. This is a flat-roofed, one-story building. The façade is vertical metal siding. The entry area is recessed within the siding and divided into two parts: a brick wall, and a glass panel metal frame entry door with side lights and overhead glass panel. The building is non-contributing due to alterations.

49. 8 East Main. c. 1896. Commercial Style. Non-Contributing. The painted brick building is flat-roofed and one-story. The upper façade has recessed name plate frieze which is surrounded by stepped brick framing. The street level façade has a glass panel metal frame entry door with small overhead glass panel, and with large single pane display metal frame windows on each side. A large shed wood shingled awning covers the transom

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area. A concrete block addition was made to the building rear in 1950. The building is non-contributing due to alterations.

50. 10-12 East Main. c. 1900. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This is a painted brick building and is flat-roofed and one-story. The parapet wall is stepped and finished with concrete coping. The upper façade is framed by pilasters which project slightly through the roof line and frame a large recessed name plate frieze. The transom area is visible. There are two glass panel metal frame entry doors with small glass panels above. Each has three single pane display metal frame windows on one side. The bulkhead is masonite-type hardboard and there is a fabric awning which covers the store fronts. An addition was made to the rear of the building in c. 1915.

51. 14-16 East Main. c. 1896. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This is a near copy of 10-12 East Main. The painted brick building is flat-roofed and one-story. The parapet wall is stepped and finished with concrete coping. The upper façade is framed by pilasters which project slightly through the roof line and frame a large recessed name plate frieze. There is a second, smaller frieze which is framed by a raised brick border. The transom area is visible under a fabric awning. The street level façade has a single glass panel metal frame entry door with a small glass panel above, and two single pane display metal frame windows on each side. The bulkhead and sides of the display windows is plastic vertical siding. A small additions were made to the building in c. 1910 and c.1915.

52. 100 East Main. c. 1916. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This one-story, flat-roofed, red brick and red mortar corner building has a flat roof line. The upper façade area has a nameplate area with frame with a pattern of raised border of soldier and sailor bricks. This frame is decorated with stone corner blocks and a pair centered in the frame. The transom area is visible. The street façade has a flush entry on the left with a classical architrave and gable pediment over a glass panel wood door. The display windows are multi-pane, eight-over-four wood and metal. The bulkhead area is brick.

53. 102 East Main. c. 1916. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This is a near copy of 100 East Main. This is a one-story, flat-roofed, red brick and red mortar building with a flat roof line. The upper façade area differs with a small name plate area which is created by a frame of soldier/sailor bricks. This frame is decorated with stone corner blocks and a pair centered in the frame. The transom area is visible. The street façade is flush and has a glass panel entry metal frame door on the right with three single pane side-by-side metal display windows. The bulkhead area is vertical plastic siding. There is a wood flat boxed awning which spans the façade. A downspout is shared with 100 East Main.

54. 104 East Main. c. 1916. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This one-story, flat-roofed terracotta tile building has a roof line finished with a stone ogee molding and a dentil course. The upper façade is trimmed on all sides with a checkered pattern of alternating green and white terracotta tiles. The transom area is visible. The street façade is slightly angled and has an off-center glass panel metal frame entry door with glass panel above

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and has flanking on one side a single pane and the other two side-by-side metal display windows. There is flat metal faced awning on the façade and the bulkhead is vertical plastic siding.

55. 106 East Main. c. 1896. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This two-story, flat-roofed red brick building is divided visually by the roof line parapet wall. It has a raised center section, and the façade ends with two merlons. The roof line is finished with stone coping. The cornice area is composed of a frieze in each bay with a raised brick frame. The center freeze has a stone name-plate area. This area is set apart by a stone string course which rests on a stepped brick string course. There are six narrow double-hung one-over-one metal windows and above each is a small frieze outlined with raised brick framing. Above the transom area, there is another near full façade name plate frieze which is framed by raised brick. The transom area is covered by a large wood single shed awning. The street façade is divided into asymmetric sides. The left has paired, off-center, recessed wood glazed entry doors. The wood and metal glazed display windows are single panes on either side. The right has a recessed panel wood door area now with a single display window. The bulkhead is wood. There is a c. 1916 rear addition.

56. 108-110 East Main. c. 1896. Commercial Style. **Non-Contributing**. This one-story building was originally two-story. Its current configuration dates to post 1958. It is a modernish flat-roofed orange brick building is divided into two large, and two small bays, by full façade pilasters. The roof line is finished with a metal trim strip. The pilasters create verticality in a low horizontal building. The street level is composed of two store fronts, mirrored. They have centered flush glass panel metal frame entry doors with glass panels above. The doors are flanked by a pair of metal frame single pane display windows, and by two display windows separated by the pilaster. The bulkhead area is brick. The building is non-contributing due to alterations.

57. 112-116 East Main. c. 1896. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This is a two-story, red brick building with red mortar on the upper façade, and painted brick at street level. It is flat-roofed with a parapet wall finished with stone coping. The building is divided into three bays by pilasters which create a small center bay which has the entry doors to the upper floor and two store front bays. Each bay has stepped brick string courses interrupted by the pilasters at the roof line. Each as a recessed frieze. The center bay has one double-hung, one-over-one wood window, and the store front bays have three double-hung one-over-one wood windows. The street level has a glass panel wood entry door with one glazed side and overhead panel. The right store front has a glazed panel wood door on the left with three single pane side-by-side display wood windows to the right. The transom area is intact with eight single pane wood windows. The left store front has centered recessed paired glazed wood panel doors with two single pane display wide windows on each side and glass panels above. The center door is metal with a side light and glass panel above. The bulkhead area for both is vertical wood siding. There is a rear addition behind 112 East Main from c. 1915.

58. 118 East Main. c. 1902. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. Garage. This two-story red brick with red mortar building has decorative polychrome brick and machicolation on the parapet wall. The roof line is raised in a narrow center and framed by pilasters which become merlons. The pilasters sit on light brick corbels which

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are integrated into a string course. This center section is trimmed with stone quarter round; one is missing. There four, basket-arched windows that are double-hung, one-over-one, metal with decorative light brick hoods, which spring from light brick at the ends of the window hoods. The window sills are stone. There is a multipane transom area of thirteen single pane wood windows. The street façade has three bays with the right side a pair of wooden panel doors which leads to the upper level, the center with an overhead wood glazed garage door, and the left which has opaque glass metal frame panel door with sidelight and overhead glazed panels. There is to the rear of the building, a small c. 1922 addition.

59. 202 East Main. c. 1918. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. Warehouse. Pennington Grocery Company. This is a two-story building with a basement and is trapezoidal in plan. It is red brick with a one-story red brick section at the rear, also built between 1915 and 1918. Both structures replace a similar facility demolished in the 1915 explosion. Horizontally grooved, brick pilasters divide the Main Street façade into five bays and the Caddo Street façade (Southeast A Street) into six bays each with pairs of windows on each level. The upper level single pane fixed metal windows have concrete sills and there are two bricked windows on the first level. The basement windows have barred, protective grates. There are two entry doors of glass panel, metal frame. A band of brick caps and a high water table form the base for the pilaster strips. A stepped brick course forms the base of a frieze and also forms the capitals for the pilasters. The side of the building facing the tracks is stone with a series of tall, narrow windows with sills on each level. The one-story rear section of the building received similar decorative treatment as the two-story façade. Two metal garage door entries abut the one-story section and its dock entry and there are transom windows above the dock area.

East Side B Street Northwest

60. 6-12 B Street Northwest. c. 1910 and c. 1929. Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival. **Contributing**. This Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival inspired four unit building is flat-roofed. It is stucco with a small over-hang of tile at the roof line. The building combines a building constructed between 1907 and 1913, once a garage, with a new building c. 1929 which was built on the site of a three story hotel. These buildings now have the appearance of a single building. The transom area in the older building is still visible. There are three recessed entries in the older part and display windows are metal frame over brick bulkhead area. One store front has a flat metal awning. The entry doors are glass panel and metal frame. The c. 1929 building has two entries framed by a large arched opening. The entry doors are glass panel metal frame, and above which are small flat wood awnings. The entry area has been modified with brick-infill. Decorative details include the raised trim of the arch surround. At the roof line corner and the connection between the old and new buildings a merlon provides verticality in this low horizontal building

West Side B Street Southwest

61. 11 B Street Southwest. c. 1914. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. Garage. This is a one-story, flat-roofed painted brick building which is finished with brick coping. It is divided into commercial space and garage doors;

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one metal overhead, one sliding wood. There is a metal panel entry door surrounded by wood vertical board trim. There is a wood display window. Two segmentally arched windows are on either side of the entry. One is a double-hung, three-over-six window with trim in the arch, and one is four-over-four, double-hung metal with wood covering the arched area. The window sills are brick and on the left of the garage is a build-in downspout. There is a large wood shingle shed awning over the right garage door.

West Side A Street Northwest

62. 7 A Street Northwest. c. 1905. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This is a one-story building with a flat roof is constructed of red brick. The façade has a name plate highlighted with a raised frame of brick. The transom area is visible and had a row of soldier bricks above. The roof line is finished with a band of dentils and there is an integrated downspout built into the right side of the façade. A metal awning is suspended from the façade over the flush entry area which has a glass panel metal frame door and metal frame display windows in a window wall.

63. 9-11 A Street Northwest. c. 1952, c. 1965. Modern. Non-contributing. Office Building. This one-story modern building is a brick office building is composed of two buildings. The façade is vertically divided into two parts which include a solid brick wall on the right, and a wall of nine vertical windows with small opaque panels at the top. The building has a flat roof and is non-contributing due to alterations.

East Side A Street Northwest

64. 18-20 A Street Northwest. c. 1920. Commercial Style. Non-contributing. This is a one-story flat-roofed brick building that has been painted. The transom area is visible with a line of soldier bricks above. The roof line is finished with metal coping and boxed integrated downspouts are at both ends of the building. There are two fabric awnings which cover the entry areas, and the entries have been modified with stone and wood infill. The recessed doors are wood panel, and the windows are narrow wood single panes. Decorative details include the raised brick frame around a frieze for a name plate. The building is non-contributing due to alterations.

65. 22 A Street Northwest. c. 1915. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. Garage. This is a one-story, flat-roofed brick building with concrete coping. The upper façade level has a modified transom area visible, but the façade has been modified to accommodate an overhead wood glazed garage door. The entry area is a flush glass panel door with flanking side display windows with opaque metal panels in the bulkhead area and a pair of single pane windows with opaque panels. A partial metal awning is over the entry area. There are integrated downspouts at both ends of the building. Decorative details include a raised brick frame around a name plate frieze and a row of soldier bricks above the transom area and the garage door.

West Side of North Washington

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66. 7-11 North Washington. c. 1896. Commercial Style. Non-Contributing. The one-story, flat-roofed building is painted brick. The upper façade area is divided into three bays, set apart by pilasters with decorative recessed areas. The pilasters break the roof line with stepped brick capitals. Each bay has a small frieze area for a name plate. The roof line has a horizontal rows of stepped bricks below which is a toothed string course of brick, and then patterns of machicolation in the façade. The transom area is covered by a large shed awning and the street level façade has been filled in with rough stone. The two left flush entry doors are panel metal doors and there are small single wood display windows. The right entry door is recessed and metal frame. The building is non-contributing due to alterations.

67. 13 North Washington. c. 1896. No Style. Non-Contributing. This one-story flat-roofed building has a façade covered with horizontal metal siding. The recessed street level entry area has a glazed metal frame door. The display window area is divided into a level of single metal frame display windows and below them, brick. There is a metal awning. The building is non-contributing due to alterations.

68. 15-21 North Washington. 1903. Romanesque Revival. **Contributing**. Carter Booker Building. This two-story, red-brick building with red mortar is detailed with yellow brick polychrome on four commercial storefronts with a central bay which projects slightly. This bay has double, glazed doors with a round arch and transom. Brick pilasters protrude above the roof line and divide each of the four storefronts and flank each end. The three row, yellow brick, semi-circular eyebrow hood of the central door is visually repeated in the two row, arched window hood of the second level. These windows are double-hung, wood one-over-one windows with the top window arched. These windows are grouped by four in three bays, and three in one to the right of the center. Window sills are painted cast concrete. The window arches of light brick are connected by a string course that bisects the pilasters to tie the façade together. Another light brick string course in each bay is above these windows as is the alternating red and yellow brick string course above the machicolation. A small frieze in concrete with the name, "Carter and Booker Block" is near the roof line in the central bay with the date "1903." A series of crossed, yellow bricks form a pattern of crosses between the machicolation and windows as well as above the central doors. The transom area has an overhead metal beam and the transom is above all store fronts in a band of single pane windows. The three right store fronts have been replaced with double glazed wood doors, and are flanked by two single pane wood display windows. The bulkheads are wood. The left storefront has two glass panel metal frame entry doors, flanked by single wood pane display windows. The bulkhead area is also wood. There are flat boxed metal awnings with decorative corners at each store front.

69. 23-25 North Washington. c. 1903. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This one-story brick building has a flat roof line and is finished in a double row of bricks over a shallow dentil course. The building is divided into two store fronts pilasters in the center and ends. A large frieze is recessed by a twice-stepped frame of bricks. The transom on 23 North Washington is intact. The front of 23 is an open with a decorative grate over the façade. The transom is visible on 25 North Washington which has a off-center glazed entry panel door with overhead glass panels has two single pane display windows to the right and a small display window to the left. There is a metal awning over the entry and the bulkhead area is vertical metal siding.

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West Side of South Mill

70. 15 South Mill. c.1960. No Style. Non-Contributing. This is a small one-story, flat-roofed concrete block building with a center glazed panel wood entry door. The roof line is finished with coping. There are small sliding single pane side-by-side windows on both Mill and Hinkle Streets. The building is non-contributing due to age.

West Side of Southeast A Street

71. 15 A Street Southeast. c. 1965. No Style. Non-contributing. This one-story, vertical metal building with brick veneer fronts on Main Street. This site originally had two and three story brick buildings which were constructed between 1913-1924. It has a deep setback for parking. The entry is divided into two, with one half being an entry area with central glazed metal entry door with three single pane display windows on each side. This is part of a larger complex of buildings on A Street which included three additions are to the rear of this building, two c. 1920 and one 1915. They are associated with the laundry now clad in metal vertical siding. The building is non-contributing due to alterations.

North Side of Hinkle Street

72. 109 Hinkle Street. c. 1920. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This two-story, flat-roofed building is brick and has a flat roof line finished with coping. There are two window openings, now covered with raised brick sills on the upper façade. The street façade is in-filled with concrete block, and there is a central metal panel entry door, and two small single pane wood windows. The roof has rain collector boxes and downspouts.

PROPERTIES ADDED:

West Side of North Washington

73. 27 North Washington. c. 1956. Commercial Style. Non-Contributing. Café. This is a one-story, modernish brick building has a flat roof and is finished with metal coping. It has a recessed asymmetric entry divided into an entry with a glazed metal door and side light and a brick wall. Metal display windows are side by side with a bulkhead area of brick. Decorative details include thin brick, flat finished roof line and fabric awning. This building and the U.S. Post Office have been the only two buildings on this block since the 1940s when a wood frame restaurant was in the place of this building. This building, though, has a more modern character than its neighbors and was constructed outside the period of significance.

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74. 29 North Washington. 1915. Classical Revival. **Contributing**. U.S. Post Office. This is a two story red brick and light stone corner building has a flat roof. It has a parapet wall with stone balustrades that rest on a stone belt course. The parapet is separated from the façade by classical entablature with architrave, dentil course and frieze. There is stepped stone string course and frieze between the first and second floors, a stone string course at the base of the windows. A large stone water table and base with the string courses create strong horizontality. The façade is divided into three bays by two wide pilasters. The central bay has three large basket-arched windows with stone balustrades which integrate into a stone string course at the top as well as at the bottom. The windows provide verticality to the building and are three-over-eight, with windows in the arches. The arches are framed by rows of header and soldier bricks springing from stone squares. The keystones at the arch are scrolled. The central bay contains the entry doors which are approached up stone steps. The entry doors are glazed, metal and paired with glass panels above. The entry is surrounded by stone and is flanked by a window on each side, also with a stone frame. The windows are metal, two-over-seven fixed. The end bays are identical with each containing windows with one a two-over-five metal frame with a stone sill, and beneath it, a two-over-six metal window that has a classical pediment resting on scrolls. The larger window is framed in stone, and has a frieze below the sill which is part of a stone string course. The façades of the street bays have two-over-seven metal windows with a splayed brick lintels and stone keystones. Other decorative details include rounded building corners which are also repeated with embellishment in the stone entablature. The building is now a federal building and a new post office is constructed outside the district.

75. 107-111 North Washington. c. 1915. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This one-story flat roofed building with a tall parapet wall is painted brick. It is divided into three bays by pilasters which rise through the roof line and are finished with stepped brick capitals. The roof line is stepped brick and spans the three bays. Below are name plate friezes framed by raised brick. The center bay at the street façade contains a metal overhead garage door. 109 North Washington has a small glazed horizontal display wood window and the façade is vertical plastic siding. The bulkhead is masonry. 107 North Washington has a front with similar display window, plastic siding but with a glazed wood entry door. There are collector boxes and downspouts at each end.

76. 113-115 North Washington. c. 1915 Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This two-story brick building is flat roofed and finished with metal edging. The metal entablature with modillions disguises the gutter with downspouts, which are built into the façade. It wraps both sides of the building slightly which creates a finished appearance. The upper façade has six single pane windows with concrete sills. The street façade has three unequal openings in size: the right has a metal overhead garage door, the center and left store fronts are covered with plastic vertical siding.

77. 117 North Washington. c. 1915. No Style. Non-Contributing. This one story building has an upper façade with metal vertical siding with a vent above the entry door. The center wood glazed entry panel has flanking side-by-side metal and wood display windows and wood bulkhead area. The building is non-contributing due to alterations. The building is non-contributing due to alterations.

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78. 119-121 North Washington. c. 1915. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This two store brick building has a flat roof with a parapet wall. The roof line is finished with stepped brick and a string course of wide dentils. The cornice area has two recessed name plate areas at each address which are recessed. The upper façade has single and one-over-one wood double-hung windows, grouped in a 1-2-2-2-1 pattern. They have brick sills. The transom areas are visible and there is transom glass over the central wood panel entry door to the upper level. 119 North Washington has a flush entry with a pair of wood panel entry doors on the left of the front with side-by-side display wood windows to the right and a wood bulkhead area. 121 North Washington has centered recessed paired wood grazed panel doors with flanking display wood windows and a wood bulkhead area. Additions were made to 119 c. 1920, and again at 119 and 121 between 1924 and 1948.

79. 123-127 North Washington. c. 1921. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. Hotel. This is a three story brick corner building with a flat roof was once a hotel. The parapet wall is finished with concrete facing on brick and the façade is divided into a large recessed central bay and two side bays. There are roof drains in the parapet wall. The upper two floors side bays have paired wood glazed window openings and the central bay has window openings in a 1-2-2-2-1 pattern. The window lintels are integrated into a string course of soldier bricks and the sills are part of string courses of concrete faced brick which gives the building a horizontal line. The street façade is divided into four commercial areas and the transom areas are visible. Above the transom is a row of soldier bricks, and concrete squares emphasize where awnings would have fastened to the facade. The hotel entry was right of center and has a pair of glazed wood panel doors with a small glazed panel above. The door surround is Vitrolite-type glass panels and trim. 129 North Washington has a central wood glazed entry door with display window openings on each side. The bulkhead has Vitrolite-type glass panels, now painted. The 127 North Washington store front is divided in two areas. Each has a single glazed metal panel door with sidelights and a glazed panel above which create a wall of window area.

East Side of North Washington

80. 20 North Washington. c. 1898. Possible c. 1945 Façade. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This one-story, flat-roofed blond brick building has a roof line finished with header bricks. The upper façade is plain, with the name plate "Stolfa" and there is no transom. The street façade has a recessed entry with a glazed wood entry door with a glass panel above and angled side-by-side display windows with a brick bulkhead. An addition was also added to the original building sometime c. 1900. The façade is possibly c. 1945, although there is no present record of a façade change. There is a metal awning over the entry.

81. 22-24 North Washington. c. 1900 Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This red brick building is one-story and flat roofed. The roof line has a double row of light bricks and is finished with coping. The upper façade above each store front has a frieze for a name plate that is outlined with light brick. The transom area is visible and there is a wood and metal awning which is suspended from the building façade. The street façade has two store fronts: 22 North Washington is flush, metal glazed door with flanking display window walls, and 24 North

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Washington has recessed glazed wood door with side-by-side metal and wood display windows. The bulkhead is wood.

82. 26-28 North Washington. 1916 Commercial Style. **Contributing**. The IOOF Hall. This is a two-story, red brick, with a stepped parapet wall finished in coping. There is a stepped stone string course which creates a cornice area with a name plate for "19 – IOOF No. 6 – 16". On each side of the name plate are recessed friezes. The upper façade is divided into two bays with four window openings in each. There are flat decorative pendent motifs at the cornice ends with small stone squares, and at the tops of the windows, at the building edges, and between the groups of windows. Stone squares and crosses decorate the façade supports for the awning. The transom areas are visible in both bays and there are two store fronts. 26 North Washington has paired wood glazed doors, and to the far right, a pair of wood panel doors which lead to the upper level. The store front doors are flanked by wood display windows. 28 North Washington has a recessed wood glazed door with wood and metal display windows. The bulkhead area is metal for both.

83. 30 North Washington. 1921. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This two story building is flat-roofed and red brick. It has a stepped parapet wall finished with coping. Raised bricks create nameplate and date plates in the upper façade with "19" "Ellison" "21". There are two double-hung, one-over-one windows, with side light openings in the upper façade. Sailor bricks create lintels and sills are concrete. The street façade has two wood panel glazed entry doors which are flush, at each side of the façade. The transom area is visible and there is a small transom window over the right entry door. The display windows are wood and side-by-side. There is vertical wood siding in the bulkhead area, and a metal awning which hangs from the façade. The connection points are marked by decorative stone squares.

84. 32-34 North Washington. c. 1905. No Style. Non-Contributing. This one-story flat-roofed building is orange brick and composed of a building and a drive-through bank terminal. These two parts are distinguishable by the façade's asymmetric appearance. 34 North Washington has plain façade with a signboard which has been covered. It is separated from the 32 North Washington by row of vertically grouped and raised bricks. The 34 North Washington parapet wall has a string course of dentils and finished with coping. The entry is a brick arch outlined in two raised brick bands. The entry has a recessed metal frame glazed door. The building is non-contributing due to alterations.

85. 36-40 North Washington. c. 1961. No Style. Non-Contributing. This is a one-story concrete block and stucco corner building that has a flat roof. It has a large cornice area for a name plate. The entry is recessed with a pair of glazed metal doors with glass panel above. These are flanked by side-by-side display windows with stucco bulkheads beneath. The Broadway façade has large garage service doors. The building is non-contributing due to age.

86. 108-110 North Washington. c. 1920 Commercial Style. Non-Contributing. Garage. This is a one-story building with a stepped and sloped parapet wall finished with concrete coping. The raised center holds a metal

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name plate. The upper façade is distinguished by four string courses of soldier bricks with decorative rectangles regularly spaced within those courses. There are roof drains at the sides of the building near the parapet wall. The lower level façade has two store fronts. 108 North Washington is covered with horizontal plastic siding and the 110 North Washington has a transom area. Below the transom is brick infill and covered display windows. This building was once part of a larger lumber yard and it now faces the parking lot on North Washington and is stucco covered brick. The parking side provides consumer access with metal glazed panel doors, metal glazed display windows. There are brick bulkheads and concrete faced sills. Recent alterations to the storefront outweigh the intact and distinct parapet.

87. 112-116 North Washington. c. 1919 Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This two-story, flat-roofed brick building has a roof line finished with concrete faced brick and a green tile cap. Another string course of concrete faced brick creates a cornice area, and just beneath this is a string course of machiolation. A recessed string course contributes a third horizontal line before the window openings on the upper façade. Across the façade there are in a 1-2-2-4 pattern. These are double-hung, wood, one-over-one windows. The sills are part of yet another string course of header bricks. Equally spaced in three groups of three, concrete rectangles decorate below the windows. The transom area is now covered and has store signs. There is a flat box metal awning above the entries. The lower façade is divided into three parts. 112 North Washington has two horizontal display windows with brick in-fill in the bulkhead. There is a metal overhead door to the right. 114 North Washington has a centered wood glazed panel door with a glass panel above and flanking display wood windows with glass blocks in the bulkhead area. 116 North Washington has wood display windows over glass block bulkhead. The entry door to the upper floor is on the left with a slightly recessed glazed panel arched wood door. There is a concrete arch over the doorway and a stepped back brick trim on the façade. An addition was made to the building c. 1921.

88. 118-120 North Washington. c. 1910. Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival. **Contributing**. Residential. This two-story apartment has a flat roof and a short parapet wall finished with brick. A shed roof below has strip metal roofing which is decorated with a tile motif, and gutters that overhang the building façade. The façade is divided into four nearly equal openings. The two upper openings, although partially closed by vertical metal siding, provide screen porches for the second level apartments. The street façade provides a two porch areas for the recessed entry panel doors and double-hung, one-over-one wood windows. The entries on each side of the façade are accessed up steps, with stone capped brick side walls.

89. 122-124 North Washington. c. 1905 Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This building is a light-colored, two-story brick faced pressed concrete block building. It has a flat roof and a stepped parapet wall finished with concrete facing on brick. There is a concrete faced brick string course at the cornice line and there is a partial string course of brick machiolation. Below this, a framed name plate frieze is created by raised header bricks. The upper façade has four double-hung, replacement metal one-over-six windows. The transom area is visible and above it is a row of soldier bricks. Concrete squares emphasize where awnings would have fastened to the facade. The street façade has a slightly off center recessed metal frame, glazed panel door with side lights. The

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display window openings are above a brick bulkhead. The entry to the upper level is on the right, with a wood glazed panel door. Above the door in the transom area is a nine pane fixed replacement window. There is a wood awning across the façade. 122 North Washington is a one-story brick garage with a row of soldier bricks above the opening. The parapet wall is concrete faced brick and a collector box and downspout are built into the façade on the right. The one-story garage on the right of the façade was constructed after 1924 and before 1941.

N. Mill Street

90. 30 North Mill Street. c. 1915. Commercial Style. Garage. **Contributing**. This is a one-story red brick garage with a flat roof and parapet wall finished with stepped brick. A raised brick frame creates a name frieze. The transom area is visible and on the right is an overhead wood panel garage door. On the left side is a wood panel entry door with a surround of vertical board siding. A cast iron post is between the garage door and entry door and supports the garage door beam.

North Side West Broadway

91. 1-3 West Broadway. c. 1905. Romanesque Revival. **Contributing**. B.P.O.E. Hall. This is a three-story, flat-roofed red brick building with red mortar that has a two-story side building at 3 West Broadway. It has an elaborate parapet wall and brick cornice area. The façade is divided into three bays by pilasters which project through the roof line which are finished with coping, as is the roof line. Pilasters also frame the building at both ends. The pilasters have narrow blind arches with polychrome brick hoods. The cornice area has polychrome light brick accents on battlement-like balusters with brick machiolation which are finished with concrete coping. A string course of stone spans each bay, and also a string course of brick machiolation. The third floor has a window opening in each bay with stone sills. In the upper right corner of the cornice is "B.P.O.E. 648". The first and second levels are set apart by a stepped four-brick string course. The second level façade has two Romanesque arches in the center and the right bay, which have rough cut stone arches and keystone springing from short pilasters with stone caps. The arches are in-filled with brick and have double-hung, eight-over-eight windows. The left bay has a window opening with in-fill brick, and a single double-hung nine-over-six replacement. The street façade has transoms visible. The right store front has wood and metal side-by-side display windows with brick bulkhead. The recessed entry door is a metal panel. Above this entry is a flat metal awning hung from the façade. The left store front has been replaced by a metal overhead garage door. The Washington Street façade has patterns of alternating pilasters and bays with windows with stone lintels on the third level; on the second there is one window with a Romanesque arch and then the repeating pattern of alternating pilasters and windows. The North Washington street façade is also painted and has pairs of high horizontal window openings with stone lintels and stills. There is also a loading overhead metal door to the rear and a fire ladder is the fourth bay on North Washington Street. The 3 West Broadway façade repeats many of the main structure's details though is simpler in detail. It also has been painted, and the paired glazed wood panel entry doors are on the right. There is an extended arch hood mold above the door, now a sign area. The

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store front has been covered with vertical board siding, including the transom area which has a large vent. The wood glazed panel entry door is covered by a wooden awning.

North Side East Broadway

92. 3-5 East Broadway. c. 1903; c.1920 Concrete Facing Added. No Style. Non-Contributing. This one-story, flat-roofed building, which was once part of a lumber yard. The façade is now of concrete construction with two store fronts separated by a display window covered with horizontal siding, and two garage areas, which are covered – one with concrete and one covered with vertical metal siding. The upper façade area is covered with vertical metal siding where there are three exhaust hoods. The store fronts are recessed with wood glazed panel doors, and side display windows. The building is non-contributing due to alterations.

93. 11 East Broadway. c. 1937. Commercial Style. Non-Contributing. This two-story building is brick with a flat roof. The roof line finished with concrete coping. The upper façade has a 1-2-1 pattern of window openings with wood double-hung windows which have soldier brick lintels, and brick sills. The entry is on the right, has a wood entry door, now covered by plywood, and above are a pair of transom windows above. The entire street level store front has been permanently filled with concrete. The building is non-contributing due to alterations.

94. 101-03 East Broadway c. 1917. Non-Contributing. Currently, this is a single-story, brick building of no distinctive style. It has a two bay storefront, with the original storefront openings replaced with overhead garage doors or obscured by plywood. The doors appear to date from the mid to late 1950s. Originally, this was a two story building. The second story was removed in the 1970s. Noncontributing due to loss of integrity.

95. 105-07 East Broadway c. 1915 Non-Contributing. A two-part commercial block with two storefronts and a central entry. Constructed of red brick, this single story building was once two stories. The upper floor was removed at an unknown date, but was probably in the 1970s. The storefronts have a remarkable level of integrity, with wooden storefronts and doors. Display windows, though, have been replaced with wooden overhead garage doors, circa 1955 or so. The central entry, which once led to the second floor, has an original transom. The storefronts each have overhead doors centered with flanking pedestrian doors. A continuous clerestory covers each storefront. Non-contributing due to loss of second floor.

96. 109-11 East Broadway c. 1915. **Contributing** A two-story, red brick, Commercial Style building that once served as a transient hotel on the second floor and retail space on the first. It is a two part block, with two storefronts flanking a center entry that leads to the upper floor. The building is unornamented, except for white cast stone blocks at the soldier bond lintels and the white cast stone sills. There are seven windows on the second floor, all 1/1. One is centered over the central entry. Each storefront has three windows clustered above it. An aluminum awning spans the width of the building. The eastern storefront has an offset pedestrian entry and an overhead garage door. These are newer, dating to the 1960s. The western storefront has an off-center entry with paired wooden doors and a four-part display window.

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97. 113-15 East Broadway c. 1925. Non-Contributing. One story, no distinctive style. This building has been completely obscured with aluminum above the newer storefronts. A flat awning spans the front. No discernable historic fabric. Noncontributing due to alterations.

South Side East Broadway

98. 100-102 East Broadway. c. 1917. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This two-story, brown/red brick, flat-roofed building has a centrally located, double, glazed, paneled, wood door flanked on each side by double, fixed, wood, display windows. Above the center door is a narrow three-pane transom with multi-pane transoms above the flanking display windows. The symmetrical upper floor has five wood, one-over-one, hung windows. The windows have stone sills and no headers. The upper wall is ornamented with brick corbeling with a large metal coping along the roofline. The west elevation has a multitude of wood, one-over-one, hung windows on both the first and second floors, in addition to two garage openings with modern, metal, overhead, garage doors on the first floor.

West Side A Street Northeast (Caddo)

99. 17-25 A Street Northeast. c. 1920. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This one-story, painted brick, flat-roofed building has multiple storefronts. The south storefront is larger than the four storefronts towards the north. The south storefront has a central, wood, slab door with two fixed, wood, display windows to each side. The other storefronts have a central, wood, slab door with only one fixed, wood, display window on either side. All of the storefronts have short metal awnings covering the individual storefronts. The upper wall is ornamented with brick tables above each storefront. Along the roofline, there are small indentations marking the corner of each storefront.

100. 29 A Street Northeast. c. 1920. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This one-story, brown brick, flat-roofed building has a modern overhead garage door on one side and a small storefront on the other. There are metal drain spouts on either side of the facade. The storefront includes a slightly off-center, wood, slab door with two fixed, wood, display windows to the north. The upper wall is plain except for some non-original wood signs. The roofline has a stone coping.

101. 31-33 A Street Northeast. c. 1916. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This one-story, red brick, flat-roofed building has two equal-sized storefronts. Both storefronts have non-original, center, overhead, metal doors. The south storefront has two windows to the south of the overhead door which have been boarded and a single, wood, slab door on the other side. The north storefront has double, fixed, one-over-one, wood windows on either side of the overhead door. There is a continuous flat metal awning over both storefronts. The transom areas above each storefront has been partially filled with vertical wood and two fixed wood windows. The upper wall features two brick tables which have been partially painted and corbeling under the roofline. Between the

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storefronts and on either side of the facade are brick columns which extend above the roofline with decorative stone corner infill.

102. 37 A Street Northeast. c. 1916. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This one-story, red brick, flat-roofed building has an in-filled storefront. A large opening on the south side has been filled with vertical metal siding. To the north of this is a single, metal, slab door. The remainder of the storefront, primarily above the door, has been filled with vertical wood siding. The upper wall features a brick table outlined in yellow brick, yellow brick corbelling and a recessed decorative brick band. Due to the retention of historic characteristics along the upper wall, the building is considered a contributing resource.

103. 39 A Street Northeast. c. 1916. No Distinctive Style. . Non-Contributing. This one-story, flat-roofed building has a modern facade of vertical metal siding. On either side of the facade are large, metal, overhead, garage doors. In between the overhead doors, there is a metal, glazed, slab door on the south side with four metal, fixed, display windows of the same height to the north. The upper wall of the building has been covered with projecting metal siding which forms an awning. The building is noncontributing due to alterations.

104. 41 A Street Northeast. c. 1920. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This one-story, brown brick, flat-roofed building has a large, metal, overhead, garage door on the north side and a single, metal, slab door on the south side. The remainder of the storefront has been filled with vertical metal siding. Immediately above the storefront is a decorative band of slightly lighter colored brick with stone corners. The upper wall is ornamented with a brick table with stone corners. The roofline has a stone coping. Due to the retention of historic characteristics along the upper wall, the building is considered a contributing resource.

105. 47 A Street Northeast. c. 1924. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This one-story, red brick, flat-roofed building has a metal, overhead, garage door on the south side. North of this is a wood, decorative, paneled door with a glass door and a fixed, wood, display window. The remainder of the storefront has been filled with vertical wood siding. Covering the full storefront is a shingled awning which is shorter above the garage door. Similar to 41 A Street Northeast, there is a decorative brick band with stone corners above the storefront, a brick table in the upper wall with stone corners and a stone coping. Along either side of the facade are recessed metal drain spouts. Due to the retention of historic characteristics along the upper wall, the building is considered a contributing resource.

106. 49 A Street Northeast/116-118 East Broadway. c. 1924. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This one-story, red brick, flat-roofed building retains much of its historic storefront configuration. The recessed, double, wood, glazed, paneled doors are flanked on both sides by double, fixed, wood, display windows. Above the storefront is a flat metal awning with large, fixed, wood panes and a center, two-over-two, hung, metal window in the transom area. Like 41 and 47 Northeast A, there is a decorative brick band with stone corners immediately above the storefront and a brick table along the upper wall, also with stone corners. The brick table has been painted white with an outline and the name of the business in black. The building is topped by a stone

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coping which extends along the facade and north elevation. On the north side, towards the front, there are double, fixed, display windows on the ground level and, in the transom area, two wood one-over-one windows on the outside with large fixed panes in the center. Ornamenting the north wall are several brick tables similar to the one on front. West from the windows, a large painted sign extends almost to the two secondary storefronts located on the far western edge of the north elevation. Adjacent to a secondary entrance, there is a wood storefront with a center door flanked by wood display windows. There is a flat awning which extends across this storefront and the secondary entry to the east. The upper wall of the secondary storefront is ornamented similar to the main storefront. To the west is another storefront. The storefront has been modified to a center, metal, glazed, slab door with double, fixed, metal, display windows on either side. Above the storefront is a flat awning with some metal framing. The transom area has been boarded over. The upper wall is decorated with a brick table. This storefront has been painted white, along with the rear elevation of the building.

107. 107-117 A Street Northeast. c. 1982. No Distinctive Style. . Non-Contributing. This one-story, modern, metal building has a slightly gabled roof. There is a large addition extending off the front of the building. The door is metal, glazed, slab and the windows are fixed, metal, display. There are two overhead garage doors on the east elevation. The building is noncontributing due to insufficient age.

108. 121 A Street Northeast. c. 1925. No Distinctive Style. **Contributing**. This small, one-story, flat-roofed, cinder block building has stones decoratively inlaid on the facade. Both the single front door and front window have been boarded. Both the door and window have concrete headers and the facade corners are decoratively quioned. On the south elevation, there are two partially in-filled windows with non-original two-over-two, metal, hung windows. There is another entry located on the far west side of the south elevation.

109. 123-127 A Street Northeast. c. 1936. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This one-story, red brick, flat-roofed building has three storefronts. The southernmost storefront, the larger of the three, has a center, glazed, paneled, wood door with matching double doors located to the outside, separated by brick columns. The middle storefront has a wood slab door with vertical wood filling the remainder of the storefront. The northernmost storefront has a wood, glazed, paneled door with a wood, multi-pane, fixed, display window and a brick kick plate to the side. There is a continuous flat awning above all of the storefronts with small, historic, wood windows filling most of the transom area. Like the adjacent building to the north, the upper wall of the building is ornamented with greenish brown ceramic tiles between tall brick columns topped by a stone coping. The tiles lend a Spanish-influence to the building.

110. 129-133 A Street Northeast. c. 1936. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This one-story, red brick, flat-roofed building is nearly identical to 123-127 A Street Northeast. The building has three storefronts. Unlike 123-127, the southernmost storefront is not the largest storefront but has off-center, wood, glazed, paneled door and a wood, multi-pane, fixed, display window with a tall brick kick plate. The middle storefront has a wood slab door with the remainder of the storefront filled with vertical wood. The larger northernmost storefront has a recessed double door flanked by fixed windows, all of which have been boarded. There is continuous flat

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coping which extends along the facade and north elevation. On the north side, towards the front, there are double, fixed, display windows on the ground level and, in the transom area, two wood one-over-one windows on the outside with large fixed panes in the center. Ornamenting the north wall are several brick tables similar to the one on front. West from the windows, a large painted sign extends almost to the two secondary storefronts located on the far western edge of the north elevation. Adjacent to a secondary entrance, there is a wood storefront with a center door flanked by wood display windows. There is a flat awning which extends across this storefront and the secondary entry to the east. The upper wall of the secondary storefront is ornamented similar to the main storefront. To the west is another storefront. The storefront has been modified to a center, metal, glazed, slab door with double, fixed, metal, display windows on either side. Above the storefront is a flat awning with some metal framing. The transom area has been boarded over. The upper wall is decorated with a brick table. This storefront has been painted white, along with the rear elevation of the building.

107. 107-109 A Street Northeast. c. 1982. No Distinctive Style. . Non-Contributing. This one-story, modern, metal building has a slightly gabled roof. There is a large addition extending off the front of the building. The door is metal, glazed, slab and the windows are fixed, metal, display. There are two overhead garage doors on the east elevation. The building is noncontributing due to insufficient age.

108. 111-115 A Street Northeast. c. 1925. No Distinctive Style. **Contributing**. This small, one-story, flat-roofed, cinder block building has stones decoratively inlaid on the facade. Both the single front door and front window have been boarded. Both the door and window have concrete headers and the facade corners are decoratively quioned. On the south elevation, there are two partially in-filled windows with non-original two-over-two, metal, hung windows. There is another entry located on the far west side of the south elevation.

109. 119 A Street Northeast. c. 1936. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This one-story, red brick, flat-roofed building has three storefronts. The southernmost storefront, the larger of the three, has a center, glazed, paneled, wood door with matching double doors located to the outside, separated by brick columns. The middle storefront has a wood slab door with vertical wood filling the remainder of the storefront. The northernmost storefront has a wood, glazed, paneled door with a wood, multi-pane, fixed, display window and a brick kick plate to the side. There is a continuous flat awning above all of the storefronts with small, historic, wood windows filling most of the transom area. Like the adjacent building to the north, the upper wall of the building is ornamented with greenish brown ceramic tiles between tall brick columns topped by a stone coping. The tiles lend a Spanish-influence to the building.

110. 121-127 A Street Northeast. c. 1936. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This one-story, red brick, flat-roofed building is nearly identical to 123-127 A Street Northeast. The building has three storefronts. Unlike 123-127, the southernmost storefront is not the largest storefront but has off-center, wood, glazed, paneled door and a wood, multi-pane, fixed, display window with a tall brick kick plate. The middle storefront has a wood slab door with the remainder of the storefront filled with vertical wood. The larger northernmost storefront has a recessed double door flanked by fixed windows, all of which have been boarded. There is continuous flat

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awning above all of the storefronts with small, historic, wood windows in the transom area. The upper wall is ornamented with greenish brown ceramic tiles between tall brick columns which are capped with a stone coping. Like the adjacent building, the tiles lend a Spanish-influence to the building.

111. 201-205 A Street Northeast. c. 1910. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This three-story, blond brick, flat-roofed building is the hallmark of A Street Northeast. The building features three storefront which retain a notable degree of integrity. The storefronts each have a central, double, wood, glazed, paneled door flanked by double, wood, fixed, display windows. All three storefronts are topped by separate, flat, metal awnings with the transom area visible. The symmetry of the facade is broken by the double, wood, glazed, paneled doors with transoms located between the two southern storefronts. This door provided access to the upper floors. The second and third floor of the facade features a combination of triple, double and single, wood, one-over-one, hung windows. The pattern of the windows on the upper floors reads from south to north: triple, double, single, triple, triple, triple. The windows on the other street elevation, the south, are triple except for a centrally located set of single windows. Many of the windows have been boarded. The windows on the east and south elevation all have a stone sill and header. The upper story windows on the north elevation are all single, wood, one-over-one, hung. The extreme upper wall of the facade and south elevation are decoratively treated with brick tables over the openings and brick dentils and corbeling along the roofline.

112. 207 A Street Northeast. c. 1910. No Distinctive Style. Non-Contributing This one-story, blond brick, flat-roofed building has a painted, metal, slab door and a fixed, metal, display window. The remainder of the storefront has been filled with non-original brick and glass blocks in the upper storefront. The upper wall of brick also appears to be non-historic. The building is noncontributing due alterations.

East Side Northeast A (Caddo)

113. 202 A Street Northeast. c. 1939. No Distinctive Style. **Contributing**. This one-story, stone, flat-roofed building has two small storefronts separated by double windows which have been boarded. The storefronts are centrally located and both contain a single door with wood filling the remainder of the area. The southern storefront has a painted, wood, glazed, paneled door sheltered by a metal awning. The northern storefront has a painted, wood, slab door. There are single windows on the outside of the storefronts. All of the windows have been covered. Centrally located along the curved parapet, in white stone, is a name plate which reads "Ella Hunter" with "1939" in white stone above this. The windows and door on the south elevation have been covered with wood paneling. This is a unique building within the Ardmore Historic Commercial District. There is one metal siding-covered outbuilding associated with this property.

114. 122-126 A Street Northeast. c. 1915. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This one-story, painted brick, flat-roofed building has three storefronts. The southernmost storefront has three, large, fixed, metal, opaque, display windows under a flat metal awning. The transom area remains above the awning. The middle storefront has a centrally located, glazed, paneled, overhead, garage door with a single, wood, glazed, paneled door to the

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north. A small transom area remains over a possibly bricked-in opening to the south of the overhead door. The transom above the door is a non-original decorative window with small panes of stained glass. The awnings from the adjacent storefronts extend over the southern bricked area and the northern door. The northernmost storefront is larger than the other two with a single, non-original, wood door on the far south and triple, fixed, display, opaque windows filling the remainder of the storefront. The storefront is topped by a flat awning and the transom area above remains visible. The upper wall of the building is ornamented with painted brick tables above each storefront. Centrally located above the southern two storefronts is a projected stone nameplate which is not readily readable.

115. 120 A Street Northeast. c. 1910. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This one-story, painted brick, flat-roofed building has a central, wood, glazed, paneled door with double, fixed, display windows on either side. There is a flat metal awning above the storefront with the multi-pane, fixed, wood transom window visible above this. There is a painted brick table on the upper wall.

116. 116-118 A Street Northeast. c. 1910. No Distinctive Style. This one-story, painted brick, flat-roofed building has two storefronts which have been covered. A central, double, wood, slab door remains the only opening on the facade. The upper wall of the building has been clad with painted, vertical, wood siding with a small ledge along the roofline. The building is noncontributing due to alterations.

117. 112-114 A Street Northeast. c. 1917. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This one-story, red brick, flat-roofed building has two storefronts. Both storefronts have been covered with the south storefront retaining the only opening on the facade. The centrally located opening consists of a metal, glazed, slab door and a single, fixed, metal, display window. Although covered, the original storefront openings remain apparent. The upper wall also retains its simple band of decorative brick.

118. 110 A Street Northeast. c. 1915. No Distinctive Style. Non-Contributing. The storefront on this one-story, red brick, flat-roofed building has been completely covered with no openings left on the facade. There is an electrical box located on the south side of the front. The building is noncontributing due to alterations.

119. 106-108 A Street Northeast. c. 1918. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This small, one-story, painted brick, flat-roofed building has two matching storefronts. Both storefronts have a central, metal, glazed, slab door with a narrow transom. On either side of the door are fixed, multi-pane, wood, display windows. The entire storefront, including the historic transom area, is filled with the windows and door. The storefronts are separated by a brick column and each has a recessed header above the storefront. The upper wall features a decorative, painted, brick band with dentils and drops. Centrally located along the roofline is a modern, Neon sign reading "MAGAZINE hair and make-up."

120. 100-104 A Street Northeast. c. 1924. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. This one-story, red brick, flat-roofed building has a strong warehouse feeling. There is a low loading dock on the south elevation with a metal

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awning and a metal addition on the east edge. The multiple, narrow, arched windows on the west elevation have been covered with wood and metal. The large garage opening on the west elevation with a wide concrete header has also been covered with metal. The upper wall of the west elevation is ornamented with brick corbeling. Painted signs remain barely readable on the west and south elevations.

121. 42 A Street Northeast. c. 1921. No Distinctive Style. **Contributing**. Historically located by the freight depot, this one-story, red brick, flat-roofed building exhibits a warehouse feeling. There is a loading dock extending the width of the north elevation, sheltered by a metal awning. The windows on the west side have been boarded and there are no openings on the south elevation. On the north elevation, there are several fixed windows, some of which have been boarded, and a double, wood, slab door. Painted signs remain faded on the upper wall on both the west and south elevations.

PROPERTIES DELETED:

Each of these properties has had either its original façade replaced or covered with inappropriate, non-historic materials or has been demolished since the 1983 nomination.

North Side West Main Street

1. 201 West Main. c. 1915. Commercial Style. Non-contributing due to alterations.
2. 205 West Main. c. 1905. No Style. Non-contributing due to alterations.
3. 207 West Main. c. 1905. No Style. Non-contributing due to alterations.
4. 219-225 West Main. c. 1900; refaced c. 1960s. Commercial Style. Non-contributing due to alterations.
5. 227-231 West Main. c. 1900; refaced c. 1960s Commercial Style. Non-contributing due to alterations.

South Side West Main Street

6. 228-232 West Main. c. 1902; refaced c. 1970s. No Style. Non-contributing due to alterations.
7. 226 West Main. c. 1920; refaced c.1970s. No Style. Non-contributing due to alterations.
8. 224. West Main. c. 1920; refaced c.1970s. No Style. Non-contributing due to alterations.
9. 220-222 West Main. c.1921. Commercial Style. Non-contributing due to alterations.

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10. 216-218 West Main. c. 1905; 1920; remodeled c.1970s. No Style. Non-contributing due to alterations.
11. 214 West Main. c. 1905. No Style. Non-contributing due to alterations.
12. 212 West Main. c. 1905. Commercial Style. **Contributing**. Luke's Music Store.
13. 210 West Main. c. 1905. No Style. Non-contributing due to alterations.
14. 206-208 West Main. c. 1900. No Style. Non-contributing due to alterations.

11 B Street Northwest

15. 11 B Street Northwest. c. 1905. Commercial Style. Non-contributing due to alterations.

SW "C" Street (East side)

16. 8-12 SW "C" Street. c. 1910. Commercial Style. Non-Contributing.

Railway Right of Way

17. South of East Main Street and Santa Fe Tracks. **Contributing**. c. 1919 Santa Fe Railroad Freight Depot. Demolished.

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SUMMARY

The Ardmore Historic Commercial District, located in Ardmore, Carter County, Oklahoma, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on 14 March 1983. More than twenty years have passed since the listing of the district. As such, the original documentation is amended here to reflect the current National Register standards and allow better and broader use of the documentation. The original nomination did not include specific information on all of the buildings in the district. This has complicated use of the documentation for preservation purposes, including the Investment Tax Credit program, as the contributing/noncontributing status of individual resources was not determined. Additionally, there is no information to assess changes in many of the resources since the listing of the district.³

Upon recent research, it has been determined that the boundaries of the district were too narrow. The listed boundaries included only the buildings on Main Street from C Street on the west to the Santa Fe Railway tracks on the east. There are many commercial buildings located to the north of the original district which, in terms of style, building material and historic function, should be considered integral parts of the historic central business district of Ardmore. The commercial area, while it spread west from the tracks, it also stayed in close proximity on adjacent streets. Also the period of significance did not allow for the continued commercial significance of the district. The previously-listed period of significance extended from 1895 to only 1924. Although the beginning date is sound, the end date should be extended to 1953, the current National Register fifty-year mark. Extending the date is significant because the commercial area remained a viable core through 1953, and because buildings added to the district in the commercial space maintain the same commercial rhythm, pattern, site layout, setbacks, and pedestrian nature from 1895 to 1953.

Further, the areas of significance for the district require clarification. The original nomination included four areas of significance: architecture, commerce, exploration/settlement and transportation. Although architecture and commerce are applicable to the district, exploration/settlement should be deleted from the district's areas of significance. Exploration/settlement is not applicable to the district because the district does not represent the earliest commercial development within the town. An 1895 fire destroyed much of the first Ardmore central business district, resulting in the widening of Main Street and replacement of the first buildings with more substantial, brick buildings. The earliest commercial center was located east of the railroad; after the fire, development concentrated west of the railroad. The buildings of the commercial district reflect a town that was already sufficiently established to sustain itself after a disaster of the magnitude of the 1895 fire. Thus, the period of significance for the district begins in 1895 and not with the original founding of the town in 1887.

In brief, the Ardmore Historic Commercial District remains eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with commerce and transportation-related commerce in Ardmore. As the

³ Curths, Karen. National Register Nomination for the Ardmore Historic Commercial District. On file at the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. 1982.

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core of the central business district, the district has been the center of commercial development from the town's founding. Because of a fire in 1895 which destroyed the earliest commercial buildings in the city and resulted in a readjustment in Main Street itself, the district's period of significance begins in 1895 and extends to 1953, the current National Register fifty-year mark. The district is also eligible under Criterion C for its architectural significance. Late 19th and early 20th century styles dominate the streets, with the occasional infusion of newer styles or alterations that reflect the district's continuing importance as a commercial center. The district represents a close association of historic commercial architecture in the town. The buildings vary in detail but generally share a common architectural style, building material and, frequently, decorative features.

The district is characterized by patterns that evolved nationally for commercial buildings. Building sites are narrow, deep lots, with buildings that have connected facades; sometimes with stores or businesses occupying more than one lot. Storefronts are generally divided into an upper façade with a cornice, frieze and transom area, whether on a one or more story building, and a street façade usually contains display windows over bulkheads which are on either side of a primary and sometimes secondary entrance. Many times, doors are recessed, frequently entries are tiled and awnings cover the storefront. Occasionally, discrete centered or side doors provide access to upper levels which may contain office, or living space. The association of structures also provides a vertical and horizontal rhythm in visual patterns scaled for pedestrians.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND:

Like numerous towns in Oklahoma, Ardmore came into existence as a result of railroad expansion in the late nineteenth century. In 1884, two subsidiaries of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe (Santa Fe) Railway Company began building rail lines in Indian and Oklahoma territories. By 1887, the companies were joining their lines to form a north-south line across the Twin Territories with stations scattered along the line. The choice of a station location was geographically important. Ardmore's site in Pickens County, Indian Territory, between the Arbuckle Mountains to the north and the Criner Hills ten miles to the south on the south on a slight ridge, and the choice of the station site provided an important point from which the railroad could maximize its ability to draw from a prolific agricultural region. The railroad intended to serve all of Oklahoma, western Arkansas and practically all of Texas.⁴

Laid out in July 1887, along the northeast/southwest diagonal of the railroad, the town of Ardmore quickly began to take shape. Ardmore was named after a railroad official's hometown of Ardmore, Pennsylvania. Trains began their regular runs along the line in late July 1887, and by October of that year, a post office had

⁴ Polk's Ardmore (Carter County, Okla.) City Directory, (Kansas City, MO: R. L. Polk and Company, Publishers, 1941), 12. At statehood, Pickens County was divided in 1907 into smaller counties, Carter among them.

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been formally established at the Ardmore station. Rapidly becoming a center for the surrounding agricultural area as a farm and marketing community, Ardmore experienced few growing pains.

Located in the Chickasaw Nation of Indian Territory, individual ownership of the land was restricted, even within the city limits. However, Euro-Americans flocked to the area, attracted by the rich farmland and abundant grasslands. In addition to some sharecropping, settlers also leased land from the Chickasaw Nation. One of the primary crops raised in the area was cotton. As such, Ardmore soon gained standing as the largest inland cotton market in the world. Historic photos show cotton wagons filling the streets; large wagon yards were near the railroad where they could wait to deliver agricultural products and pick up goods and the town bustled with activity. From the late 1880s through the first couple of decades of the twentieth century, cotton was a major economic force within the community. The commercial district grew with such prosperity. Within the amended district, of the one hundred eighteen buildings, eighty-eight were constructed during this period.

Following extensive cotton crop damage by the boll weevil and the collapse of the cotton market in the 1920s, agriculture remained important to the local economy because other crops and especially livestock replaced King Cotton.⁵ Oklahoma had been the number three cotton-producing state in the nation, so Ardmore felt the collapse, but the bounty of other agricultural production replaced its significance in the community, along with a product just as important—oil.⁶

Ardmore received great benefit from one of Oklahoma's primary industries. In 1905, oil wells were drilled northwest of town. Seven years later, the Healdton Oil Field was discovered in the western part of Carter County. By 1920, this large field is credited with helping "...Oklahoma achieve national oil leadership..." Reportedly, the Healdton wells provided fifty percent of all oil used by the Allied powers during World War I. It is noteworthy that it was during the same decade as the Healdton discovery that Ardmore experienced its greatest population boom of the twentieth century. The oil economy also funded new commercial structures in Ardmore, where twenty-nine buildings were built in the district between 1920 and 1929. According to the 1910 census, the community's population was 8,618. By 1920, Ardmore's population had risen to 14,181, an increase

⁵The History of Carter County (Fort Worth, Texas: University Supply and Equipment Company, 1957), n.p. See also Mac McGalliard, . "Pioneer Spirit: The Centennial History of Ardmore," The Chronicles of Oklahoma 65 (Spring 1987), 77; Oklahoma Historic Preservation Survey, "Final Survey Report: Architectural/Historic Reconnaissance Level Survey of Certain Parts of the City of Ardmore," (On-file at the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: 1993), 93; and, John Dexter, "Ardmore Builds and Grows" (On-file in the "Ardmore" Vertical File at the Oklahoma Historical Society Research Library, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: 4 July 1954), n.p.

⁶ McGalliard, *ibid.*, 76. See also Arrell Morgan Gibson, Oklahoma: A History of Five Centuries 2nd Ed. (Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1991), 160.

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of over 5,500 residents. The next largest increase occurred in the 1950s when Ardmore's population went from 17,890 in 1950 to 21,225 by 1960, a change of 3,335 persons.

1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960
5,681	8,618	14,181	15,741	16,886	17,890	20,184

Ardmore Population by Decades⁷

Ardmore was designated a county seat in 1907, and with such distinction came county record keeping duties and county government. The community attracted doctors of note and the community became an area medical center as well. With such services and as a governmental headquarters for the county, the community continued to attract residents and visitors.⁸

The railroad continued its strong influence in the community during the first decades of the 20th Century. Between 1902 and 1903, railroad track was laid along 3rd Avenue Northeast/west. In 1915, a Ringling Union Depot was constructed on the south side of the track near North Washington Street. This line was then Oklahoma, New Mexico and Pacific Railroad (known as the Ringling Division). Tracks and multiple freight sidings sliced through Ardmore in three locations, and the commercial district grew as the railroad did. The new track stimulated new building along North Washington between Broadway and 2nd Avenue Northeast/west as the frame houses there were replaced with commercial structures easily reached from the tracks or depot on 3rd Avenue Northwest. The Ringling line was not completed, however, and ended about 25 miles west of Ardmore. Lines running through Ardmore in the 1910s were the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, St. Louis and San Francisco, and the Ringling Division.⁹

In the mid 1920s, United States Highway 77 was constructed from Kansas through to Texas. Importantly, this north-south route linked Oklahoma City and Dallas-Ft. Worth, Texas with Ardmore located at the mid-way point. This was followed by the completion of the east-west United States Highway 70 through Ardmore. Auspiciously located on two major thoroughfares as automobile travel replaced rail transportation as the dominant means of passenger travel, Ardmore was set to benefit from this significant economic development.¹⁰

⁷ Ardmore Development Authority. January 1973. Vertical File, Ardmore Statistics, Ardmore Public Library.

⁸ "Ardmore Comprehensive Plan 2015," 4.

⁹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1902, 1903

¹⁰ The Daily Ardmoreite, (Ardmore, Oklahoma), 28 July 19??, (On-file in the "Ardmore" Vertical Files, Research Library, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma).

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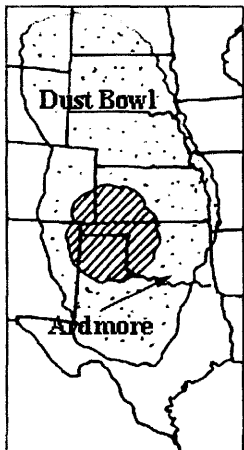
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The year 1923 proved to be the last year prosperity would dominate Ardmore for years, however. Agriculturally, the conditions for high yields had changed and prices dropped. Soil quality declined by over planting; erosion had removed topsoil, and a drought in 1924 dried up agricultural crops and even grass for livestock. This prelude to the Great Depression was complicated further by little demand in the oil market.¹¹

Ardmore, like all Oklahoma communities, experienced hard times during the 1930s as the Great Depression devastated economic conditions nationwide. Near to the heart of the Dust Bowl, Ardmore's population was doubly troubled by drought and depression. During this period, local factories and three of the five local banks closed, as four of the five oil refineries also shut down. Many families left to find work elsewhere, but Ardmore fared somewhat better than other Oklahoma communities. Population increased very little between 1920 and 1940, but the community attracted rural residents from other parts of Oklahoma as they sought opportunities in the urban areas such as Ardmore.



Compounding these local losses was the statewide crisis in both the oil and agricultural industries. In efforts to boost the local economy, several New Deal projects were undertaken within Ardmore. This includes the construction of the Ardmore Municipal Building by the Public Works Administration in 1937 and the Hardy Murphy Coliseum by the Works Progress Administration in about 1941. Although these projects had the immediate effect of providing needed employment and long-term have provided the community with excellent facilities which remain in use today, the 1938 construction of Lake Murray State Park on the east edge of Ardmore by the Works Progress Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps has probably had a more notable economic impact on the community. In fact the lake, half way between Oklahoma City and Dallas, eventually provided a new source of economic impact on Ardmore, that of tourism, as it provides an economic resource for local businesses to draw from.¹²

For a brief period, Ardmore also received economic benefit from the activities of the national Department of Defense. In 1942, the Ardmore Air Force Base was constructed. Similar to the New Deal-era projects of the 1930s, this considerable undertaking brought many civilian and military jobs to the community from construction through operation of the base. The base was closed following the end of World War II and turned over to the city of Ardmore. Several local industries made use of the facilities until 1952 when the Air Force

¹¹"Story of a Very Special Partnership. Ardmore... and the First National Bank." Supplement to The Daily Ardmoreite, Sunday, 6 April 1975. Also see the The Daily Ardmoreite, (Ardmore, Oklahoma), Wednesday, 15 April 1998 for Dust Bowl map.

¹²McGalliard, "Pioneer Spirit," 83-84. Also see "2015 Ardmore Comprehensive Plan." City of Ardmore, Ardmore Oklahoma, 4.

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reclaimed the base and stationed two troop carrier wings there. This, however, lasted only seven years before the Air Force turned the facility back to the city with the stipulation that it be permanently maintained as Ardmore's municipal airport.¹³

In 1952, Ardmore's economic base was still tied to agriculture, but only barely. Instead, the oil industry, trades, and manufacturing and construction made up 68% of the employed in Ardmore.¹⁴ The Chamber of Commerce described Ardmore's base as business, industry, agriculture, recreation and civic action. The Chamber had surveyed the community in 1951-52 as to Ardmore's needs and set a goal first to expand activities to develop Ardmore as an industrial center.¹⁵

Beginning in the early 1960s, Ardmore became focused on attracting various industries to broaden a slumping economic base. The Ardmore Industrial Development Corporation and Ardmore Development Authority were both formed to attract badly needed industries to the area. In addition to a Southern Oklahoma Area Vocational-Technical Center which provided job and career training, hundreds of jobs were brought to the community with the location of General Dynamics-Stromberg Carlson, American Flyers Airline and Black, Sivalls and Bryson at the newly designated Ardmore Industrial Airpark. Other businesses established in Ardmore during this period included the Slaughter Company, Big Chief Roofing Company (now Georgia-Pacific) and Corral Sportswear. Probably the biggest boost to Ardmore's industrial base occurred in 1968 when a \$75 million Uniroyal tire plant was slated for construction in Ardmore with original figures for the plant estimating employment of 1,300 persons. Thus, drawing on its historic oil- and agricultural-related industries in combination with various new industrial enterprises, Ardmore was equipped to continue to thrive through the latter decades of the twentieth century.

In addition to being an economic center within south central Oklahoma, Ardmore throughout its history has also been a political mainstay. Within three years of the founding of the town, Ardmore was named one of three federal court towns for Indian Territory. At that time, the federal court system in Indian Territory had jurisdiction over all criminal cases except those which carried a sentence of hard labor or death and civil cases if at least one hundred dollars and one U.S. citizen was involved. Increasing the importance of the federal court system, the Curtis Act of 1898 abolished tribal courts and declared Indian law unenforceable in federal court.

¹³McGalliard, *ibid.*, 84-85.

¹⁴ "Agricultural, Industrial Development Survey of Ardmore and Its Trade Area. Prepared by the Ag-Industry Development Services, Oklahoma A&M College, Stillwater, OK, 1952, 10-15.

¹⁵"Your Ardmore Chamber of Commerce." Vertical Files, Subject: Chamber of Commerce, 1951-1952. Ardmore Public Library, Ardmore Oklahoma.

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With the advent of statehood for the Twin Territories in 1907, the United States District Courts replaced the Territorial District Courts but Ardmore remained a federal court town. Statehood also resulted in the naming of Ardmore as county seat of the newly designated Carter County.

By statehood, an African-American business district emerged in Ardmore east of the railway right-of-way. By 1910, the black population in Ardmore reached 1,628 and comprised almost 19 percent of the town's total population. During this time, a commercial area developed adjacent to the residential neighborhood occupied by blacks. East Main Street had been part of the larger white-owned business district, which prior to the railroad car explosion included a hotel, hardware store, drugstore, feed store, an oil warehouse, packing company and iron warehouse, but eventually black businesses emerged along East Main Street as segregation worsened during the late nineteen-teens and twenties everywhere in the United States.¹⁶ Black businesses included a barber shop, café, grocery store, blacksmith shop and rooming house, among other businesses. Within ten years, the number of blacks residing in Ardmore had risen to 2,008 and the black business district grew to serve the population's needs.

Ardmore has been noted as one of only four Oklahoma communities, excluding the state's two major metropolitan centers which had notable African-American business districts typical for the period of big cities, to have a thriving black business district in the first part of the twentieth century. The advent of the Great Depression and the lure of the larger urban areas markedly reduced Ardmore's black population in the following decades. As such, the black business district in Ardmore fell on hard times with many of the commercial buildings being demolished or allowed to deteriorate. Although significant in the town's history, Ardmore's black business district is not included within the boundaries of the Ardmore Historic Commercial District due to the separation of the two business districts by the railroad tracks. The tracks are a major visual barrier to the continuity of the two business districts. Additionally, demolition and neglect have reduced the business district to a shadow of its former glory. As such, the Black Theater of Ardmore was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984 in part for its significance as a "...monument to the once-thriving black business district of Ardmore – the only commercial building of its type which remains intact."¹⁷

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

As with many railroad station towns, various business establishments quickly took up residence next to the railway company buildings. Even before the trains were running their regularly scheduled routes, Ardmore's

¹⁶ Ann Whitchurch, local historian and Ardmore Historic Preservation Board member, sent C. Ambler a list of white owned local businesses on East Main, past the railroad tracks, April 19, 2004.

¹⁷ Bryan Brown, National Register Nomination for the Black Theater of Ardmore, (On-file at the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: 1984), 3.

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Main Street was laid out and occupied by eager entrepreneurs. From these modest beginnings in which residents frequently lived in their typically wooden, one-story, commercial enterprises, Ardmore's central business district quickly became centered just west of the railroad tracks along Main Street. Within seven years of the founding of the town, Ardmore boasted a respectable, thriving downtown. Extending along Main Street from east of Caddo Street (subsequently A Street Northeast) to Minco (subsequently A Street Northwest and Southwest), the majority of commercial buildings were one- and two-stories in height. In addition to the typical businesses found in the central business district, such as drugstore, clothing, furnishings and grocers, downtown Ardmore in 1894 boasted an Opera House on the second floor of 61-62 Main Street. The federal prison and courthouse were located on the northwest side of downtown between Minco and Springer (later Washington Street). Immediately to the north of these in 1894 a foundation had just been laid for construction of the three-story Wisnor (sic) Hotel. Anchoring the northeast and southwest corner of the downtown were, respectively, the T.M. Richardson Lumber Company and Vandenberg Brothers Lumber Yard. Off of Caddo, just down from the lumber company was the Central Livery with a large Central Wagon Yard behind that. The frame passenger and freight depot was situated northeast of Main in the railway right-of-way. South of this, located off the switch track rather than the main track, was a four foot high cotton platform.¹⁸ Caddo Street nearly next to the railroad tracks, was a busy street filled with workers, teamsters, and rail yard workers. It was a rough place filled with bars, cafes, entertainment—and was known for the fight that erupted there.

One year after the town was first mapped by the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, the central business district was devastated by a fire. In the early hours of 19 April 1895, a fire originated in the rear of Harper's Livery Stable, located on North Caddo Street. Fanned by high winds, the fire quickly spread to the buildings on Main Street. Although talk had circulated for years of the need for an organized fire department, Ardmore did not have one or the equipment necessary to fight a fire of this size. The three public wells located on Main Street all went dry within an hour. Six hours after it started, the fire burned itself out. In all, eighty-six buildings were destroyed with the losses in buildings and goods estimated at nearly \$700,000. The fire destroyed the buildings in the heart of the downtown, roughly encompassing the area now bounded by A Street Northwest, A Street Northeast, Broadway and Main Street, plus the first two blocks on A Street Southeast. Individual buildings lost to the fire included the Anderson-Burch Opera House, First National Bank Building, the Kloski Building, the Masonic Temple, the Hardy Building, the Ardmoreite Building, and the Williams-Pennington Building. Fortunately, nobody lost their life in the consuming fire.¹⁹

¹⁸Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1894.

¹⁹Paul H. Frame, "The Great Fire in Ardmore, Oklahoma" Excerpted from "A History of Ardmore, Oklahoma From the Earliest Beginnings to 1907," (Available in the "Ardmore" Vertical File, Ardmore Public Library, Ardmore, Oklahoma), 1-2.

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Within a week of the fire, the downtown merchants began rebuilding with masonry walls rising over the site. Auspiciously, the majority of businessmen had fire insurance which covered their losses and allowed them to rebuild. Ninety days after the fire, \$165,000 worth of buildings were under contract with many already under construction. This new construction also unified the downtown area with all building fronts having the same setback. Previously, there were gaps between the buildings and some jutted two or three feet beyond the adjacent building. The buildings located between A Northeast and North Washington were also recessed twenty-four feet, accounting for the reason those three blocks on East Main Street are wider than the other blocks on Main.²⁰

By March 1896, downtown Ardmore had been nearly fully rebuilt. One- and two-story buildings lined Main Street from Hardy (now West B Street) to the railroad tracks. A new U.S. Courthouse was under construction on the southwest corner of B and Main streets. The U.S. Jail with a commodious yard was located mid-way up the block east, on the north side of Main Street, adjacent to the temporary court room. A variety of business also occupied the side streets, including the two building Ardmore Steam Laundry off of North Springer (Washington) and several agricultural-related business off of South Springer, such as the T.J. Jones Sale Barn. Caddo Street (East A) was lined from Ledbetter (First Street) to Broadway with predominately one-story, frame buildings. The Kloski Opera House, a large, two-story building on the southeast corner of Caddo and Main replaced the earlier Anderson-Burch Opera House, formerly located to the west on Main Street. For the most part, the liveryes and lumber yards remained much as they were two years previous.²¹

One of the most obvious changes between 1896 and 1902 was the renaming of many of the streets in downtown Ardmore. The exact year the street names were changed is unknown. It is possible they were changed in 1898 when Ardmore was incorporated as a city of the second class or 1899 when it became a city of the first class. In the immediate downtown area, only Main and Mill streets went unchanged. Additionally, the streets were directionally divided at the intersection of Main and Washington. Starting on the east side of the downtown the north-south streets were renamed as follows: Caddo Street became A Street North/Southeast; Springer became Washington; Minco became A Street North/Southwest; Hardy became B Street North/Southwest; and Edwards became C Street North/Southwest. From the north, the east-west streets were changed as such: Apollos became Northwest/east Second Avenue; Broadway became Northwest/east First Avenue; Crawford became Hinkle Street; and, Ledbetter became Southwest/east First Avenue.²² Except for Broadway which by 1907 was in use again, all of the name changes endured. With the last decade or so, part of A Street Northeast has been changed back to Caddo Street.

²⁰Ibid., 3-4.

²¹Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1896.

²²“Ardmore, Oklahoma” (On-file in the “Ardmore” Vertical Files, Oklahoma Historical Society Research Library, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; 1940), 6. See also Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1902.

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By 1902, there was increasing commercial development west towards C Street; however, there were still houses remaining on West Main Street. The northeast corner of West Main and C Street Northwest was anchored by the two-story building housing the Elks Lodge on the second floor. North of Main Street along Broadway remained dominated by domestic dwellings. The U.S. Prison moved to a new location adjacent to the relatively new U.S. Courthouse on West Main. The Ardmore Fire Department claimed a building located on North Washington, just off the alley north of East Main. Although typical commercial enterprises dominated the central business district, downtown Ardmore still contained four lumberyards, one feed yard and two wagon yards.²³

One of the more notable developments in Ardmore's central business district between 1902 and 1907 was the construction of a two-story building on the southwest corner of Hinkle Street and South Washington to house the City Hall and Ardmore Fire Department. Immediately to the west on Hinkle Street was a contemporary, one-story Police Station and Jail. On the block to the west, a large, one- and two-story, U.S. County Jail was built, replacing the former U.S. Jail on West Main Street and apparently for use by the county, as well as the federal law enforcement. Overall, there were not many changes on Main Street except all of the houses formerly between C and B streets were gone with commercial construction taking their places; probably the most recent being the buildings at 308-316 West Main which at the time of the mapping were all vacant. For entertainment purposes, Ardmoreites could attend the new Opera House, located on the southeast corner of West Main and C Street Southwest or the much smaller, apparently seasonal Summer Theater, located behind 318-320 West Main. Also for the younger set was the Royal Roller Rink, located on the northwest corner of C Street Northwest and West Main streets.²⁴

By 1913, a three-story Carter County Courthouse building (NR 1985) with a clock tower had been constructed on the same block as the previously built County Jail which no longer carried the name of U.S. Also of note was the Armory located on the second floor of the two-story building on the northeast corner of Northwest C and West Main streets. This space was formerly occupied by the Elks Lodge. For those seeking entertainment, an Air Dome had replaced the old Summer Theater and two small commercial buildings at 218-220 West Main Street, just two buildings east of the Opera House. For the educationally-minded was the Selvege Business College, located on the fringe of downtown Ardmore on the southeast corner of Northeast Second Avenue and North Washington. Although much remained the same, a corn crib replaced the Caddo Wagon Yard off of Northeast Broadway and Northeast A Street.²⁵

²³Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1902.

²⁴Ibid., 1907.

²⁵Ibid., 1913.

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In 1915, another momentous disaster struck downtown Ardmore. On 27 September 1915, a 250 barrel tank car containing casing head gasoline exploded in the Santa Fe yards on East Main Street. In addition to demolishing "...hundreds of homes, (and) a score or more of business houses..." the explosion claimed at least forty-three lives and left many wounded. Overall, the damage was estimated at more than a million dollars, a considerable sum at that time. Although several buildings on Main Street were severely damaged and the freight and passenger depots were completely destroyed, the bulk of the blast damage occurred on the east side of the tracks. Aided by the prompt action of E.P. Ripley, president of the Santa Fe Railway Company, who accepted the company's blame for the accident, all claims for personal injury, death or property damage were quickly settled and the town rebuilt.²⁶

By 1918, new passenger and freight depots had been built in the railroad right-of-way. The commodious new passenger depot was typical of those built by the Santa Fe Railway, being of one-story, stucco with red brick detailing in the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style. On Main Street, the New Whittington Building was erected on the southwest corner of East Main and Northeast A streets. This three-story building replaced a three- and four-story building which had extended all the way to the alley. Although not directly related to the explosion, three new, brick, one- and two-story commercial buildings replaced the old corn crib/wagon yard on Northeast Broadway and Northeast A Street. Additionally, a brick, three-story U.S. Post Office and Courthouse was erected in 1915 on the southwest corner of West Broadway and North Washington in place of a large lumberyard. In 1917, the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company erected a two-story building on Northwest Broadway. Separated from the telephone company by two houses, a two-story Convention Hall was also erected on Northwest Broadway during this period. Heralding the emergence of the movie theater era, the Princess Theater and Palace Theater, separated by one building, were constructed on West Main Street. The Opera House, across the street, was replaced by an auto sales room. Related to the increasing importance of the automobile during the period, there were at least seven garages in downtown Ardmore by 1918. The capacity of the garages ranged from twenty cars to eighty. The largest garage, located on the southeast corner of Northeast Broadway and North Washington, included two repair shops and a filling station.²⁷

Six years later, downtown Ardmore continued to move with the times as businesses and even some buildings came and went. On Main Street, a new two-story hotel filled in the last vacant gap between C Street and the railroad tracks. On Northeast A, buildings lined the west side of the street north of Main across from the railroad right-of-way, with many buildings filling the block to the north. North Broadway was also experiencing significant development with a number of garages being built between North Washington and Northwest A

²⁶"Disaster," (On-file in the "Ardmore" Vertical Files, Oklahoma Historical Society Research Library, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; n.d.).

²⁷Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1918.

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Street. Although Main Street did not drastically change, redevelopment was occurring. For example, in 1920 a new building was erected at 105-109 East Main. The configuration of the new building was roughly the same as the previous building, however, it had a large rear section and an automatic sprinkler system with an alarm connected to the fire station.²⁸

The 1930s was a trying decade for Ardmore, as all Oklahoma communities. Close to the worst of the dust bowl, the area struggled during the 1930s. Although the impact of the Great Depression was felt in a variety of ways, it also left its mark on the physical environs of downtown Ardmore. The Ardmore Municipal Building was constructed in 1937 by the Public Works Administration. Still in use on the southeast side of downtown, this three-story building has light-colored brick walls with stone trim. The commodious, Moderne style building replaced the two turn-of-the-century buildings which housed the earlier city offices. Total construction cost of the building was \$110,093 with an additional \$6,606 spent on administrative costs.

Near the end of the period of significance, downtown Ardmore continued to thrive. The majority of commercial buildings in the downtown area dated from the first quarter of the twentieth century. A few of the buildings had been "modernized," resulting in a loss of their historic identities but the majority, particularly in the core downtown area, retained much of their historic features and feel. Although there were small changes in the downtown, the most notable was the shift in function of the wagon yard off of North Mill Street. Still related to transportation, the wagon yard had become a sizeable parking lot, which it remains to this day.²⁹

The Ardmore Historic Commercial District represents the development and maturation of commerce in Ardmore from 1895 to 1953. The area has maintained its position as the central commercial center for the town, although the new shopping centers, strip malls and discount stores have eroded the vitality of the central business district within the last twenty years. Various types of establishments were located in the downtown buildings, with the upper floors frequently used for offices or lodging. The majority were typical enterprises found in a central business district, such as hardware, grocery, jewelry and drugstores. As true of most towns with major railroad and oil-related industries, Ardmore catered to a frequently transient population, as such there were a number of hotels and boarding houses in the downtown area. Early on there were also several lumberyards and wagon yards in the central business district. These were eventually replaced by numerous garages, repair shops and at least one automobile show room.

As with any community, commerce is fundamental to the continued existence of the city. Although the area was serving the commercial needs of the community prior to 1895, the downtown area was redeveloped from its earliest buildings following a devastating fire which destroyed most of the original downtown. Typical of the

²⁸Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1924.

²⁹Ibid., 1948.

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era, the buildings which replaced and expanded the original central business district were substantial, brick, multiple story buildings of slightly varying architectural detail. By the late teens, following a destructive 1915 explosion at the railroad yards, the core downtown area had taken its extant shape with limited construction activity subsequently occurring. Although the downtown did not undergo any dramatic physical changes in the second quarter of the twentieth century, it continued to serve as the commercial center of the town.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The Ardmore Historic Commercial District is architecturally significant as the collective representation of historic commercial buildings in Ardmore. The district includes the majority of commercial buildings which retain their integrity and visual cohesion in the central business district. Although the buildings are not identical, the majority share a common style, design, building material and architectural features. The buildings form a collective unit which provides much of the texture and identity of the community.

Early twentieth-century commercial architecture is distinct within the community. The buildings differ not only in function from other types of buildings, such as residential or industrial, but also form. Generally, commercial buildings are rectangular blocks with a prominent storefront consisting of an entry with flanking windows sufficient in size to allow for the showing of goods and services. Although one-story buildings are common, as the century and building technology progressed, multi-story buildings became more popular. Although the upper floors were frequently used for living purposes, the exterior appearance rarely reflected this. In addition to lodging, the upper stories of commercial buildings also provided office space and social/community rooms.

The practicality of commercial buildings extended to their location. As commercial enterprises expanded within a community, a central business district developed. In the early part of the twentieth century, these districts were typically located near the major transportation means, the railroad. As automobiles began to displace the train as the dominant form of transportation, the streets of the central business district were often designated as highways, commonly state highways but, if the town was lucky, incorporated into the federal highway system. Thus, the critical link between commerce and transportation continued. Although individual buildings would experience change and even demolition, generally, the original downtown remained distinctly commercial in character.

The central business district is of especial significance to American communities because "As private enterprise was the principal generator of the nation's development, so commercial architecture played a central role in defining the character of its settlements." Although individual buildings may stand out, it was the overall collection of downtown buildings that was "...instrumental in giving a town its identity...(and)...provided a focus for its activities."³⁰

³⁰ Longstreth, *ibid.*, 12-13.

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The Ardmore Historic Commercial District comprises the core of the historic central business district. Although the downtown was historically larger than the district boundaries, redevelopment in the outer lying areas has resulted in visual interruptions which serve to separate the areas. Despite the erosion of the perimeter, the Ardmore Historic Commercial District remains the identifying element for the city.

Within the district, there are several outstanding buildings. For example, the Santa Fe Passenger Depot, located in the railroad right-of-way on the east side of the district. Constructed to replace the depot demolished in the 1915 explosion, the one-story, stucco, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style depot remains as testimony to the significance of rail transportation in the early twentieth century.

Additionally, there are several public buildings in the district which stand out architecturally. These include the historic U.S. Post Office. The federal building is a good example of the Classical Revival style utilized by the federal government for courthouse construction in post-statehood-era Oklahoma. Although this buildings is not commercial in nature (now a federal building), but its presence in the central business district is typical. As indicated above, the downtown also served as the center of civic and social activities.

There is no single identified builder or architect for the district, however, there are two local architects: J. B. White, who designed a non-contributing building at 5-7 West Main, and C. E. Troutman who was architect for 200-202 West Main. The majority of buildings were probably constructed by local firms such as L. R. Marston, contractor for 128-130 West Main Street or R. H. Corlew, contractor for 5-7 West Main. Within the district boundaries, there are no identified buildings designed by a known "master" architect, except the U.S. Post Office (now a federal building). Oscar Wenderoth was the Supervising Architect for the U. S. Treasury from 1912 to 1915 and succeeded John Knox Taylor. He was born in 1871 in Philadelphia, died in 1938, and served eighteen years working as a government architect.

As the collection of commercial buildings representing Ardmore, Oklahoma, the Ardmore Historic Commercial District is distinctive. Of the forty-six buildings added to the 1983 nomination, thirty-five are contributing. Although the individual buildings are not all landmark construction with varying degrees of integrity, collectively they provide Ardmore's architectural identity. In addition, the district represents the commercial development and maturation of Ardmore without which the town would have ceased to exist.

BOUNDARY INCREASE

Recent research has determined that the boundaries of the 1983 district were too narrow. The listed boundaries then included only the buildings on Main Street from C Street on the west to the Santa Fe Railway tracks on the east. Caddo Street (A Street Northeast) was one of Ardmore's earliest commercial streets. North Washington evolved somewhat later when tracks were laid along 3rd Avenue Northwest/East, but nevertheless, it was also an important commercial area in the early decades of the 20th century. There are many commercial buildings

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located near the original district which, in terms of style, building material and historic function, should be considered integral parts of the historic central business district of Ardmore. The commercial area, while it spread west from the tracks, it also stayed in close proximity on adjacent streets. These streets, combined with development along Main Street, provided a network of commercial activity among several railroad lines. The railroad was instrumental in Ardmore's beginning and its success as a trading and wide-reaching marketing area. Main Street developed as people moved to Oklahoma Territory and traded in its buildings from a broad area around Ardmore. With the railroad's tracks through town and multiple freight sidings, the town had a landscape of town/railroad interconnection. The hubbub of activity created commerce in a larger area than the 1983 nomination discussed. As a regional trading center, Ardmore's commercial landscape down Main Street, and near and around its railroads was an intensely busy place. The amended district with the boundary increase is more comprehensive in presenting the district of commercial activity that Ardmore experienced.

BOUNDARY DECREASE

The west side boundary will change from C Street Northwest and Southwest, to B Street Northwest and Southwest which deleted approximately 4.5 acres from the historic district. See the sketch map and the area with diagonal lines. The 200 block of West Washington has experienced many changes in the past twenty years. Buildings have been refaced, there are empty lots and several buildings in 1983 were noted then as "visually intrusive." With a fire, inappropriate façade changes, and complete remodeling, non-contributing buildings dominate. On both north and south sides, there is one contributing building and fifteen are non-contributing. There are two anchor buildings, however, at 200 and 204 W. Main which remain significant in their position and they visually frame and end the historic district on the west end. They retain a high degree of integrity compared to the other structures, and merit inclusion

The sketch map shows a hatched area where another boundary decrease occurs. In 1983, there was a freight depot on the site, which has been demolished. There are no contributing structures within the 1.3 acres and therefore this area is deleted.

CHANGE IN THE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The previously-listed period of significance extended from 1895 to only 1924. Although the beginning date is sound, the end date should be extended to 1953, the current National Register fifty-year mark. Like many other cities, the core activities along the commercial heart were maintained until approximately the last twenty years, when large box stores and strip development along U.S. 77 began to draw shoppers and business interests outside the town core. The commercial district of Ardmore maintained its integrity and viability through the 1953 period of significance. The district also retained through this period building patterns that evolved nationally for commercial spaces. Building sites remained narrow, deep lots, with buildings that have connected facades; sometimes with stores or businesses occupying more than one lot. Storefronts are generally divided into an upper façade with a cornice, frieze and transom area, whether on a one or more story building, and a

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street façade usually contains display windows over bulkheads which are on either side of a primary and sometimes secondary entrance. Many times, doors are recessed, frequently entries are tiled and awnings cover the storefront. Occasionally, discrete centered or side doors provide access to upper levels which may contain office, or living space. Most Ardmore buildings are one or two story, and they abut the sidewalk. They are arranged in linear rows fronting onto streets, and the backs of stores on Main Street often abut the alley or stores have service areas along the alley.³¹ Most buildings are brick. Through the 1953 period of significance, the district continued to maintain similarity among buildings, even those built in the 1950s. They were pedestrian in scale and oriented toward community space, with sidewalks, shared by those on foot. While architectural styles changed, the pattern of placement, general arrangement of commercial buildings, and pedestrian nature in the Ardmore Historic Commercial District did not. The commercial core retained vitality as a commercial center through the extended period of significance.

³¹ Longstreth, *ibid.*, 14-17.

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UTM REFERENCES:

These form a polygon around amended district including addition and subtractions totaling 26.339 acres.

1. Zone 14 672548 Easting 3783180 Northing
2. Zone 14 672726 Easting 3783184 Northing
3. Zone 14 672814 Easting 3783141 Northing
4. Zone 14 672819 Easting 3782945 Northing
5. Zone 14 672666 Easting 3782746 Northing
6. Zone 14 672265 Easting 3782853 Northing
7. Zone 14 672327 Easting 3782995 Northing
8. Zone 14 672447 Easting 3782968 Northing

These form a polygon around the deleted area of 1.317 acres on the sketch map hatched area near the railroad track.

Zone 14 672731 Easting 3782817 Northing
Zone 14 672760 Easting 3782808 Northing
Zone 14 672719 Easting 3782682 Northing
Zone 14 672666 Easting 3782746 Northing

These form a polygon around the deleted area of 4.475 acres on the sketch map area with diagonal lines, in the 200 Block of West Main Street.

Zone 14 672186 Easting 3782957 Northing
Zone 14 672169 Easting 3782883 Northing
Zone 14 672327 Easting 3782995 Northing
Zone 14 672447 Easting 3782968 Northing

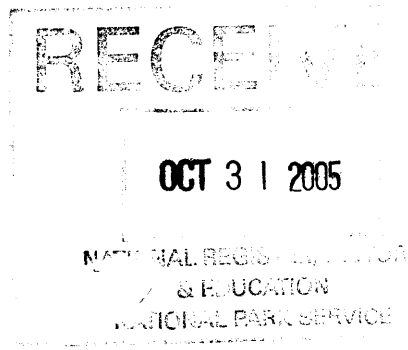
These form a polygon around the added area of 13.129 acres.

Zone 14 672548 Easting 3783180 Northing
Zone 14 672726 Easting 3783184 Northing
Zone 14 672814 Easting 3783141 Northing
Zone 14 672733 Easting 3782898 Northing
Zone 14 672447 Easting 3782968 Northing

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

Beginning at the intersection of West Main Street and B Street Northwest, proceed north 248' to the alley; the boundary then runs east along the alley 403' until the boundary reaches the center of A Street Northwest. It then proceeds north on A Street Northwest for 283' until it intersects with West Broadway. It then proceeds east for 217' on West Broadway until it aligns with the west property line of R0003928 (1-3 West Broadway). Here the boundary line proceeds north 170' until it reaches the south boundary of R0002937 (107-11 North Washington). The boundary then proceeds west again for 75' until it reaches the west boundary of R0002937. The boundary then proceeds north for 276' until it reaches the middle of the intersection of 2nd Avenue Northwest. Here the boundary turns east for 303' until it reaches the east property line of R0002944 (122-124 North Washington). Here the boundary proceeds south for 128' until the north boundary of R0002948 (116 North Washington) where it turns east for 64' until it reaches the alleyway. Here the boundary follows the center of the alley south until it reaches the rear property line of 101-113 East Broadway. The boundary then continues east on East Broadway for 218' until the west property line of R0002959 (parking lot) is reached. It proceeds north again for 398' until it reaches 2nd Avenue Northeast. Here it proceeds briefly east for 36' until it reaches the west property line of R0002664 (201-205 A Street Northeast (Caddo)). It proceeds north along this property line for 98' until it reaches the south property line of R0002666 (207 A Street Northeast (Caddo)). Here the boundary returns west for 53' and then turns again north for 64' until it reaches the north property line of the same parcel where it turns east for 140', to the middle of A Street Northeast (Caddo). The boundary then turns south for 54' until the north property line of R0002651 (202 A Street Northeast (Caddo)) where it continues east for 176' to the east property line of the same parcel and follows it south for 80'. From this point at the east and south property line of R0002651 (202 A Street Northeast (Caddo)), the boundary proceeds for 519' south to a point on the east property line at R0003178 (42 A Street Northeast (Caddo)). Here the boundary turns east (along the old district boundary line) for 251' to the Santa Fe tracks and follows the tracks south for 518' until they reach East Main Street. Here the boundary turns west for 139' and from a point in the middle of East Main where it would meet an extended east boundary line of R0003823 (202 East Main), the line turns south and follows the east and southeast property lines of the same parcel for 281', until the line intersects with the middle of Hinkle Street. The boundary then proceeds west down Hinkle Street for 1360' until it reaches the east boundary of R00030409 (11 B Street Southwest). Here the boundary proceeds north for 120' until it reaches the south boundaries of R0003759 (200-202 West Main) and proceeds west for 9' to the west boundary of R0003961 (204 West Main). The boundary then proceeds north for 134' until it intersects with middle of West Main Street. The boundary then proceeds east down the middle of West Main Street for 80' until it reaches the point of origin.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary for the Ardmore Historic Commercial District is irregular, however it encompasses important commercial areas with a high degree of contributing buildings along Main Street, North Washington, Broadway and A Street Northeast (Caddo Street). The addition of these streets supplements the area along Main Street which was the focus of the 1983 commercial district nomination. All of these streets visually share a similar

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Ardmore Historic Commercial District
Tulsa County, OK

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

Beginning at the intersection of West Main Street and B Street Northwest, proceed north 248' to the alley; the boundary then runs east along the alley 403' until the boundary reaches the center of A Street Northwest. It then proceeds north on A Street Northwest for 283' until it intersects with West Broadway. It then proceeds east for 217' on West Broadway until it aligns with the west property line of R0003928 (1-3 West Broadway). Here the boundary line proceeds north 170' until it reaches the south boundary of R0002937 (107-11 North Washington). The boundary then proceeds west again for 75' until it reaches the west boundary of R0002937. The boundary then proceeds north for 276' until it reaches the middle of the intersection of 2nd Avenue Northwest. Here the boundary turns east for 303' until it reaches the east property line of R0002944 (122-124 North Washington). Here the boundary proceeds south for 128' until the north boundary of R0002948 (116 North Washington) where it turns east for 64' until it reaches the alleyway. Here the boundary follows the center of the alley south for 276' until it reaches East Broadway*. The boundary then continues east on East Broadway for 218' until the west property line of R0002959 (parking lot) is reached. It proceeds north again for 398' until it reaches 2nd Avenue Northeast. Here it proceeds briefly east for 36' until it reaches the west property line of R0002664 (201-205 A Street Northeast (Caddo)). It proceeds north along this property line for 98' until it reaches the south property line of R0002666 (207 A Street Northeast (Caddo)). Here the boundary returns west for 53' and then turns again north for 64' until it reaches the north property line of the same parcel where it turns east for 140', to the middle of A Street Northeast (Caddo). The boundary then turns south for 54' until the north property line of R0002651 (202 A Street Northeast (Caddo)) where it continues east for 176' to the east property line of the same parcel and follows it south for 80'. From this point at the east and south property line of R0002651 (202 A Street Northeast (Caddo)), the boundary proceeds for 519' south to a point on the east property line at R0003178 (42 A Street Northeast (Caddo)). Here the boundary turns east (along the old district boundary line) for 251' to the Santa Fe tracks and follows the tracks south for 518' until they reach East Main Street. Here the boundary turns west for 139' and from a point in the middle of East Main where it would meet an extended east boundary line of R0003823 (202 East Main), the line turns south and follows the east and southeast property lines of the same parcel for 281', until the line intersects with the middle of Hinkle Street. The boundary then proceeds west down Hinkle Street for 1360' until it reaches the east boundary of R00030409 (11 B Street Southwest). Here the boundary proceeds north for 120' until it reaches the south boundaries of R0003759 (200-202 West Main) and proceeds west for 9' to the west boundary of R0003961 (204 West Main). The boundary then proceeds north for 134' until it intersects with middle of West Main Street. The boundary then proceeds east down the middle of West Main Street for 80' until it reaches the point of origin.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary for the Ardmore Historic Commercial District is irregular, however it encompasses important commercial areas with a high degree of contributing buildings along Main Street, North Washington, Broadway and A Street Northeast (Caddo Street). The addition of these streets supplements the area along Main Street which was the focus of the 1983 commercial district nomination. All of these streets visually share a similar

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Tulsa County, OK

appearance, with commercial structures along both sides, abutting the sidewalks. The boundary also more accurately reflects the growth and evolution of the commercial heart of Ardmore which grew outward from the activity centered near the railroad tracks and as it spread toward the west and north.

PHOTO LOG

Photographer: Cathy Ambler

Date: April 2004

Location of Negatives: Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, OK

<u>#</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Feature Looked At</u>	<u>Dir.</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	128-30 West Main	Contributing Bldg.	<u>Southeast</u>	3.24.04
2	200-202 West Main	Contributing Bldgs.	Southwest	3.24.04
3	Corner of 200 block West Main and Northwest "B" St.	Streetscape 200 West Main - Even	Southwest	3.24.04
4	128-30 West Main	Streetscape 100 West Main - Even	Southeast	3.24.04
5	112 West Main	Tiffanos Jewelers - Contributing Bldg.	South	3.24.04
6	108-110 West Main	Non-contributing Bldgs.	South	3.24.04
7	12-16 West Main	Contributing Bldg.	Southeast	3.24.04
8	100 West Main	Contributing Bldg.	Southwest	3.24.04
9	Corner 100 block West Main and Southwest "A"	Streetscape 100 West Main - Even	Southwest	3.24.04
10	Corner of 10 block West Main and Southwest "A"	Streetscape 10s West Main - Even	Southeast	3.24.04
11	Corner of 10 block East Main South Washington	Streetscape 10s East Main - Even	Southeast	3.24.04
12	2-4 West Main	Champion Building - Contributing	South	3.24.04
13	Corner of 100 Block East Main and South Mill	Streetscape 100 West Main - Even	Southeast	3.24.04
14	202 East Main	Contributing Building	Southeast	3.24.04
15	123 East Main	New Concrete Sidewalk	North	3.24.04
16	Santa Fe Depot, 251 East Main	Contributing Buildings	Southeast	3.24.04
17	200 East Main	Non-contributing Buildings	Northwest	3.24.04
18	Corner of 100 East Main and A Street Northeast	Streetscape 100 East Main - Odd	Northwest	3.24.04
19	Corner of 100 East Main and A Street Southeast	Streetscape 100 East Main - Even	Southwest	3.24.04

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20	117 East Main	Contributing Buildings	N	3.24.04
21	Corner of 100 block East Main and North Mill	Streetscape 10s East Main – Even	Northwest	3.24.04
22	11 East Main	Contributing Building	North	3.24.04
23	1-3 East Main and 5 North Washington	Masonic Hall, Contributing Building	Northwest	3.24.04
24	Corner of 10 block West Main and North Washington	Streetscape 10s West Main – Even	Northwest	3.24.04
25	5-7 West Main	Non-contributing Building	North	3.24.04
26	101 West Main	Contributing Building	Northwest	3.24.04
27	Corner of 100 West Main and Northwest “A” St.	Streetscape 100 West Main – Even	Northwest	3.24.04
28	13-15 West Main	Contributing Building	Northeast	3.24.04
29	120 West Main	Example of Entry Tiles	South	3.24.04
30	127-129 West Main	Contributing Building	North	3.24.04
31	29 North Washington	Post Office	Southwest	3.24.04
32	Corner of 10 block West Broadway and North Washington	Streetscape 10s North Washington - Odd	Southwest	3.24.04
33	Corner 100 North Washington and 2 nd Ave Northeast	Streetscape 100 North Washington- Even	Southeast	3.24.04
34	Corner 100 North Washington 2 nd Ave. Northeast	Streetscape 100 North Washington – Odd	Southwest	3.24.04
35	Corner East Broadway and North Mill	Streetscape of North Mill	Southeast	3.24.04
36	Corner North Washington and East Broadway	Streetscape 10s North Washington – Odd	Southwest	3.24.04
37	15-21 North Washington	Carter Booker Building – Contributing	Southwest	3.24.04
38	7-13 North Washington	Non-contributing Buildings	Southwest	3.24.04
39	Corner of North Washington and Alleyway	Streetscape 10s North Washington – Even	Northeast	3.24.04
40	Corner of Main and A St. Northwest	Streetscape 10s A Street Northwest- Odd	Northeast	3.24.04
41	Corner of Main and A St. Northwest	Streetscape 10s A Street Northwest– Even	Northwest	3.24.04
42	Corner of Main and B St. Southwest	Streetscape 10s B Street Southwest- Odd	Southwest	3.24.04
43	Corner of Main and B St.	Streetscape 10s B Street Southwest–	Northeast	3.24.04

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Ardmore Historic Commercial District
Tulsa County, OK

	Northwest	Even		
44	15 South Mill Street	Non-contributing building	Northwest	3.24.04

Photographer: Cynthia Savage

Date: May 2002

Location of Negatives: Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, OK

45	A Street Northeast and Alleyway	Streetscape 10s A Street Northeast - Odd	Northwest	5.29.02
46	A Street Northeast and Broadway	Streetscape 10s A Street Northeast - Odd	Southwest	5.29.02
47	A Street Northeast and Alleyway	Streetscape 10s A Street Northeast - Even	Northeast	5.29.02
48	A Street Northeast and Broadway	42 A Street Northwest- Contributing	Southeast	5.29.02
49	A Street Northeast and Broadway	Streetscape 100 A Street Northwest- Odd	Northwest	5.29.02
50	A Street Northeast and Broadway	Streetscape 100 A Street Northwest- Even	Northeast	5.29.02
51	A Street Northeast and 2 nd Ave. Northeast	Streetscape 100 A Street Northwest- Even	Southeast	5.29.02
52	A Street Northeast and 2 nd Ave. Northeast	Streetscape 200 A Street Northwest- Odd	Northwest	5.29.02
53	A Street Northeast and Alleyway in 200 Block.	Streetscape 200 A Street Northwest- Even	Southwest	5.29.02
54	A Street Northeast and 2 nd Ave. Northeast	Streetscape 200 A Street Northwest- Even	Northeast	5.29.02
55	East Broadway and A Street Northeast	Streetscape 100 East Broadway	Northwest	5.29.02
56	East Broadway and A Street Northeast	Streetscape 100 East Broadway	Southwest	5.29.02
57	North Washington and East Broadway	Streetscape 100 East Broadway	Southeast	5.29.02

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Ardmore Historic Commercial District
Ardmore
Carter County, OKLAHOMA

04001331

Accept Boundary Increase


Keeper of the National Register

10/5/05
Date

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

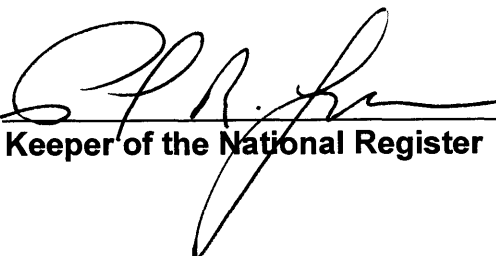
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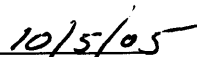
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**Ardmore Historic Commercial District
Ardmore
Carter County, OKLAHOMA**

83002080

**Accept Boundary Decrease
and Additional Documentation**


Keeper of the National Register


Date

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 04001331 Date Listed: 10/5/2005

Ardmore Historic Commercial District

(Boundary Increase/Decrease)

Carter

OK

Property Name

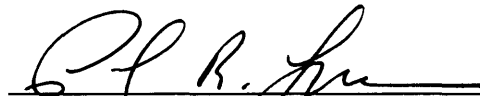
County

State

N/A

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

10/5/05
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Verbal Boundary Description [Page 10.69] does not appear to reflect a revision in the boundary along the north side of Broadway. As written the VBD would exclude the buildings from 101 to 113 Broadway. The district map appears to show erasure/white-out marks in this area, but in the final submitted nomination these properties are included on the map and in the inventory. The VBD is revised as follows: Line 10 "...Here the boundary follows the center of the alley south until it reaches the rear property lines of 101--113 Broadway."

Description:

The address of several buildings along A Street NE are incorrectly cited in the narrative. The narrative inventory [Page 7.45] is revised as follows (the map designations are correct):
Building #107 = 107-117 A Street Northeast;
Building #108 = 121 A Street Northeast (small building);
Building #109 = 123-127 A Street Northeast (triple storefront); and
Building #110 = 129-133 A Street Northeast (triple storefront).

These clarifications were confirmed with the OK SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)